The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Propeller Brooklyn Blown Up and Sunk in the Detroit River.

Sixteen Persons Killed and Several Wounded.

DETROIT, October 22.—The propellar Brooklyn, of the Northern Transportation Company, exploded her boiler this afternoon, in the river, twelve miles below this city. Sixteen persons are reported missing. The steamer Cuba brought the survivors, a number of whom are badly injured, to this city.

The agents of the company, here, state that there were only seven passengers on board; others say there were at least ten. The crew numbered about twenty. It is thought that at least half those on board were killed.

THE PASSENGERS KILLED,

are, Mrs. Bobbin and child, of Oswego; a lady from Cleveland and two Frenchmen from Ogdensburg, names unknown, as the steward's books are in the sunken wreck.

THE CREW KILLED

are, John Moriey, first cook, of Ogdensburg; second cook, unknown, of Oswego; Wm. Hilliard, second engineer, of Ogdensburg; James Romaine, wheelman; Michael Huck and James Phillips, firemen, of Cape Vincent; Mike Hanley, deck hand; Samuel Anderson, porter, Rensalaer Falls.

THE SAVED PASSENGERS

are, Captain Boardman, of Chicago, head injured and arm broken; **James Mullen, of Green Bay, seriously injured; F. W. Stevens, of New Haven, leg broken and face cut;** Riley Franklin, of Lodi, O., shoulder sprained and cut in the head.

THE CREW SAVED

are, Captain Harvey Brown, uninjured; first mate, Daniel Rider, arm broken; second mate, Abner Mellon, injured in leg; first engineer, William Stoddard, fatally hurt; wheelman, Antoine Parker, slightly; lookout, George Mead, uninjured; chambermaid, Mary Brown, leg broken; cabin boy, James Gibbons, unhurt; Amos Nelson, foot hurt; steward, William Plumsted, unhurt; Fred. Nichols, deck hand, slightly; two deck hands, unknown.

The Brooklyn had a miscellaneous cargo, and was herself valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. Another of the injured passengers say the boat was racing with the propeller Cuba, which had passed her a short time before, and that she was carrying a tremendous head of steam when the catastrophe occurred. Captain Brown attributes the explosion to low water in the boiler. The explosion tore her upper works to pieces, almost instantly, nothing but her pilot house remaining above water. A tug was sent to the scene of the disaster at five o'clock and returned at seven, not bringing any more people. Of the dead bodies that have as yet been recovered, it is reported that one is tied to a stake at Grassy pond.

CUBA

The Involuntary Loan to be Enforced at All Hazards.

HAVANA, October 22.—The *Diario* says: "There is no truth in the reports which have been circulated, that Captain General Concha will not enforce the decree of July 10th, establishing a contribution of five per cent. on capital. The story has been put in circulation for the purpose of raising the premium on gold, as well as to injure the credit of the Government. The superior authority never recedes, no matter what may be the nature of the opposition which it meets. It has been decided to enforce this decree with determination, in order to prevent the paralyzation of the Government and to bring into the treasury the amount imperatively demanded for the prempetory payment of the campaign. Concha has accepted the accounts furnished by the tax-payers, but reserves the right, should it be found hereafter that their capital is greater than represented, to collect on the surplus at the rate of five per cent. Concha, accompanied by his Chief of Staff, three aids and an escort of 200 soldiers, has left for the Cinco Villas district and the Trocha.

SEYMOUR, IND.

Body Snatchers at Work—Remains of a Young Lady Stolen from the Grave—One of the Robbers Arrested and the Body Recovered.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SEYMOUR, IND., October 24, 1874.

It was found this morning that the grave of a young lady, buried here yesterday, had been tampered with. Upon opening it the discovery was made that the body had been taken out. The matter was promptly investigated. Trains leaving the city were closely watched. Officers went on the Cincinnati mail train, going East, and when at Harderburg, eight miles east from here, two men got on with a trunk heavily wrapped with ropes. One of them was arrested, but the other one jumped off the train while it was under way, and escaped. The trunk was opened and found to contain the stolen corpse. The corpse and prisoner were brought back here to-night. The scoundrel is a German, from Cincinnati, and says he was hired by a man whose name he will not give, whose name he did not know. Great excitement prevails, and it is feared he will be "stretched" to-night.

UTAH.

The Indictment of Congressional Delegate Cannon.

SALT LAKE, October 22.—As regards the indictment of George Q. Cannon, Congressional Delegate, for lascivious cohabitation, under the Territorial statutes, it is claimed that the Court dare not indict him under the Polygamy act of Congress, which was passed in 1862, because the United States statute of limitations bars all such prosecutions, and the Poland bill would allow a writ of error to the Supreme Court. Therefore a prosecution under the Territorial law would not admit of such appeal. No more arrests have been made.

AKRON, O.

Heavy Suit Against the Atlantic and Great Western Railway—State Convention of Y. M. C. A.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

AKRON, O., October 22, 1874.

An action has been brought against the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company in the Summit county Court of Common Pleas, by the United States Rolling Stock Company, for the use of rolling stock forwarded by the latter company. Judgment is asked for something over half a million dollars, with interest.

The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association meets to-morrow. A large attendance is expected.

IRONTON, OHIO.

New Coal Vein Discovered on Etna Company's Land.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., October 22, 1874.

The Etna Iron Works have found a new coal vein on their land. It is fifty feet below the limestone ore, and measures as follows: Twelve inches of cannel coal, thirty-one of bituminous, three inches of slate and twelve inches of bituminous. The cannel is excellent. The bituminous has not been analyzed, but it is believed to be good. There is an abundance of it on the company's land. It is on the Conway branch of the Iron Railroad.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Arrest of a Horse Thief—Base Ball Tournament.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., October 24, 1874.

Last night a young man was brought here and lodged in jail, he having stolen a horse and buckwagon on Tuesday last, in the western part of the county, from two young men who were hunting. He was arrested near Fairmount, W. Va.

At a base ball tournament to-day the Washingtons, of this place, beat the Standards, of Wheeling; and the Jeffersons, of Canonsburg, beat the Benders, of Waynesburg. The Standards have never before been beaten.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

Fatal Accident—Canal Lessees on an Inspection Tour.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PORTSMOUTH, O., October 24, 1874.

George Kaurizman, of Beaver, Pike county, accidentally fell through a hatch yesterday evening, at G. Davis & Co's. Second street, fracturing his skull. His recovery is doubtful.

The Ohio Canal lessees, accompanied by the Board of Public Works, on an inspection tour, were here this week, by canal.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D, C., October 23, 1874.

The examination of witnesses in the case of the persons charged with conspiracy in the Harrington safe-burglary was commenced to-day. Major Richards, the Superintendent of Police, was the first witness, and his statements were most damaging to Assistant District Attorney Harrington. The latter called upon Richards the day before the burglary and then and there stated that he believed that Mr. Columbus Alexander had put up the job. He and Richards watched the operations of the burglars from beginning to end, and when Richards wanted to make an arrest Harrington interposed, saying that he wanted to ascertain whether there was any love lost between Alexander and the burglars. Harrington told Richards that he had been fully assured that they would not be molested. His whole testimony created the impression on all present, that Harrington was unofficially connected with the infamous attempt to fix a stigma on the character of Mr. Alexander. It will be remembered that during the Congressional investigation, Harrington was one of the counsel for the Government and Board of Public Works, and that Mr. Alexander was the most prominent among those who brought charges against the Board. Mr. Richards will be cross-examined on Monday, and Harrington's lawyers say they will then bring out facts which will explain away many of the dark points against their client.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23, 1874.

The Russian Mission.

It is stated to-night in well informed circles that the President has now placed the Russian mission at the disposal of Quartermaster General Meigs. General Meigs would have to resign or be placed on the retired list before he could accept. This he would have to make him hesitate, because he does not want to resign, and it is not certain that, after accepting a civil office, he could, on vacating it again, draw pay as an army officer. The Attorney General will soon make a decision on this point, as the application of Gen. Sickles for the pay of a Major General on the retired list has been referred to him for an opinion. Gen. Sickles has filed an argument with the Attorney General in support of his claim. He never would have accepted the Spanish mission if he had not supposed that he could again draw his pay as a retired army officer when he gave it up. The friends of the Attorney General will assist Gen. Meigs in making up his mind. Should he accept the Russian mission offer, Gen. Ingalls will be nominated to the Senate for Quartermaster General in his stead.

Civil Service in Texas.

The President, who returned from the West Friday night, was in his office yesterday morning early, and dispatched a large amount of business. Several of the Cabinet ministers had an audience with him. He gave considerable time to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, who laid before him a statement of the conduct of certain of the Federal officials in Texas and their discreditable transactions with Senator Flanagan in order to secure their offices. The President declined to remove the offending officials, and to supply their places with better men. It was determined between him and Messrs. Bristow and Jewell, that the positions of collector and postmaster at Galveston should be tendered to ex-Governor Pease and Mr. Sabens, and it is understood to-night that these gentlemen will accept. Both of them were original Union men and opposed secession from the beginning. It is believed that the appointment of such men, who are known and respected in the community, will do much to strengthen the Republican party in Texas. The President will make other removals as soon as he can select the new appointees.

Dismissals from the Treasury.

The removal of the internal revenue stamp printing from the Treasury Department to New York will necessitate the dismissal of about four hundred hands from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It is said, however, that two of the companies receiving a portion of the contract will not be ready to begin work before the first of January next, so that these men's discharges at the Treasury will not take place for a couple of months.

Secretary Robeson

left here again last evening for New Jersey, to take part in the political campaign now. Until after the election his time will be divided between the Navy Department and his native State.

Internal Revenue for October.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimates that the receipts from that source for this month will amount to about nine million dollars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 26, 1874.

The Internal Revenue.

Commissioner Douglass finds that the collection of the Internal Revenue has, during the last year, been so well done and the business operations of this bureau have been carried on so successfully, that he is inclined to recommend Congress to take no action looking to additional revenue laws at the next session. He will delay the completion of his annual report until the last moment, in order to be able to include an accurate estimate of the Internal Revenue receipts for the next fiscal year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 26, 1874.

THE SAFE-BURGLARY.

The safe-burglary case was resumed today, Judge Humphrey presiding. The Judge admonished the jury not to read any newspaper during the trial; they must not take up a newspaper at all; they must not allow any one to put into their hands any printed or written paper.

Major Richards, Chief of Police, was recalled and examined by Mr. Riddle. He said that Harrington remarked, after the arrest of the burglar, that the transactions that night had only implicated Columbus Alexander, and he desired that in giving the matter out to the papers no mention should be made of the arrest at Alexander's house, but that there should be information that the arrest took place in the northwest part of the city. When the reporters called they were directed to Harrington for information. Harrington told witness he would light up his office on the night of the 22d to protect it.

Cross-examined by Davidge: When Harrington told him about the intended burglary witness remarked: "Alexander is in this thing." He did not remember that Harrington replied "no, that can't be, for no man would have books delivered to him in that manner." When we met Harrington at Harrington's house, on the 23d, he referred to Harrington that probably there was nothing in it, and intimated that it was a sell, the burglars acted very badly, as though they belonged on the premises. The explosion did not occur at once on the spot. Harrington told witness that he had, as prosecuting attorney, a line of argument to pursue in regard to this burglary, and desired witness to act under his direction so that his chain of evidence might be complete if the case came before the courts. Witness thought that he would have arrested the burglars while at work in the safe if Harrington had not objected. His action about arresting or failing to arrest, was governed entirely by Harrington.

Wm. F. Lee, a policeman, testified that he was directed by Major Richards to aid in watching the office of Wm. Dixon Alexander, and was placed in position to watch the rear of the office. Harrington and Tom Shepherd came around once, and Harrington told witness that something was going to break open his office and he wanted witness to "pipe them off." Harrington changed the position of witness. When Dixon Alexander and asked witness why he did not remain where he had been posted, and witness replied that he had changed his position by direction of Harrington.

Other testimony of an unimportant character was given and the Court adjourned.

LOUISIANA.

THE REGISTRATION DISPUTE—RESOLUTIONS OF DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

NEW ORLEANS, October 24.—The following was unanimously adopted by the Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee:

NEW ORLEANS, October 24, 1874.

WHEREAS, Several thousands of our foreign born citizens were naturalized in the Second District Court upon the advice of the best legal talent in the State, said advice being based upon previous decisions upon said question and acquiesced in for many years; and

WHEREAS, Said naturalized citizens have been naturalized without opposition being made to their right to register, and have thereby become qualified electors under the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State; and

WHEREAS, It is contemplated by the Republican leaders, Kellogg, Packard, Beckwith and others, to deprive our foreign born citizens, naturalized, of the right to vote, by advising the Assistant Supervisor to arbitrarily strike out from the list of registered voters the names of said foreign born citizens, thereby investing said Supervisor with the extraordinary power of wresting from said citizens the rights of citizenship secured by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction and recognized in their fullest extent by said Supervisor, by their official act of registering said citizens; and

WHEREAS, This conspiracy between the Governor and Federal officials is intended to secure, by fraud, the same results in the parish of Orleans which they are attempting to secure in the country parishes by intimidating white voters, through the prostitution of the Federal judiciary and the organization of the United States army to local police purposes: therefore,

Be it resolved, That we denounce in unmeasured terms this movement to deprive said foreign born citizens of their rights of citizenship and the persistent interference of Federal officials in the affairs of our State intended to invite conflict and bloodshed, and we denounce the weakness and disposition of the Executive in submitting to the dictation of said Federal officials.

Resolved, That the right of naturalization to every registered citizen thus naturalized, to present himself at the polls and cast his vote.

Resolved, That if this outrage be consummated we hold up to popular execration the individual authors of this fraud and conspiracy against a worthy class of our citizens.

(Signed) ALBERT VOORHIES,
President Executive Committee.
(Official) D. G. DILL,
Chief Secretary.

ARRESTS IN SHREVEPORT, LA.

SHREVEPORT, LA., October 24.—The following gentlemen were arrested this morning by the United States Marshal, charged with violating the Enforcement Act: George S. A. Pike, banker; E. Jacobs, of the firm of E. & R. Jacobs, the wealthiest firm in the city; John J. Horan, of the firm of Horan & Looney; W. P. Ford, of Boisseau & Ford; R. H. Lindsay, of Stevenson, Lindsay & Williams. Other arrests are threatened. The warrants were sewed by .O'Neal, Radical candidate for Sheriff in Bossier parish, and were based upon the affidavits of "General Lewis Merrill, U. S. A., commanding division." No resistance was offered, and no one attempted to escape. Their examination is set for the 29th instant. Writs of habeas corpus have been prepared at the instance of General Merrill. It is said they will be served on Monday.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ON NATURALIZATION BY SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

NEW ORLEANS, October 24.—Attorney General Field has given an opinion, addressed to the State Register of Voters, from which the following extract is made:

"Sir—Your communication of the 18th inst. has been received, and the question you propound to me, whether the Second and Fifth District Courts of the parish of Orleans have authority, under the Act of Congress of the 14th of April, 1802, to grant naturalization certificates to aliens and thereby confer the right of citizenship, I have considered with much care and attention, and with the view of having these grave questions fairly and legally determined. The fifth section of the act of Congress of the 14th of April, 1802, provides that every court of record in any individual State, having a common law jurisdiction and a seal and a clerk or prothonotary, shall be considered a District Court within the meaning of said act, and every alien who may have been naturalized in any such court shall enjoy, after the passage of this act, the same rights and privileges as if he had been naturalized in a District or Circuit Court of the United States. (2 Statutes at Large, 153.) I maintain that this is the only provision of law which defines the character and jurisdiction of courts clothed with power, by act of Congress, to naturalize aliens. The inquiry suggests itself: Does the Second Circuit Court contain the attributes required in the section above cited. If the Second Court possess all of them, then it cannot naturalize. The Second District Court is a Court of limited jurisdiction, and I maintain, without the fear of a successful contradiction, that the Second District Court has not now, nor has it had since 1864, any other power or jurisdiction except that which strictly belongs to a probate court. It is not pretended that a court limited in its jurisdiction, confined entirely to probate motions, with no power to decide upon controversies between litigants generally, could be classed as a court exercising common law powers." [Here follows a long argument to establish the fact that a court to naturalize aliens must have a common law jurisdiction, and the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana are cited, one of which is that the Second District Court has only probate jurisdiction, and had not jurisdiction to try a suit against heirs who had been put in possession of property of an intestate.] The Attorney General then says: "This court derives all of its jurisdiction from, and its proceedings are strictly dependent upon, statutory law." In conclusion, he says: "After a very careful and patient examination of the questions you submitted to me for my official opinion and, if I know myself, with a determination to divest my mind of all political influences in coming to a conclusion, I am constrained to say that I do not believe that under the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved the 14th of April, 1802, the Second District Court of this parish has the jurisdiction to grant naturalization.

COMPLETE REGISTRY RETURNS.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special says the registry returns are now complete show that one in three of the total population of the city is registered. While the Republicans charge the Democrats with manufacturing three thousand illegal naturalization papers, the Democrats claim that they have detected three thousand repeating frauds. Kellogg estimates the total registry of the State at 165,000, with the negroes about 6,000 ahead of the whites.

Col. Marr goes to Washington this week to induce the Supreme Court to take up the Grant parish cases at an early day, to test the constitutionality of the law against Ku-Klux.

PERSONAL.

A Detroit juryman the other day took occasion to get drunk, during the recess of the jury, and, on returning to the court room, rose in his seat and proceeded to argue the case with one of the counsel, till the judge called him to order.

Senator Morton is still in California, and reports are not flattering of the great improvement of his health, though he is much better than when he left Indiana. Senator Pratt will resume the practice of the law at his residence in Logansport, Cass county, upon the expiration of his Senatorial term.

All the depths of infamy had not been sounded prior to the recent attempted capture of a ruffian named Redmouth, in the Southwest. He fired on the Sheriff's posse, and, to shield himself from their return fire, held a woman, his companion, before him and thus escaped, while she was riddled with bullets.

The President of Girard College, in Philadelphia, has brought to the notice of the Board the want of disposition on the part of the older pupils of the institution to accept situations as apprentices, by which the intentions of the founder are defeated, and other equally meritorious pupils are deprived of the benefits which they are entitled to. There are now one hundred and sixty orphans registered for admission, none of whom can get admission until those who have had the benefits of the institution make way for them.

In the town of East Lyme, Conn., there is a man who has resolutely kept in bed for six years. Nothing in particular seems to be the matter with him, except laziness—for was "crossed in love," and so—he took to bed. And his aged mother, we are told, feeds this tender darling where he lies. The tendency to lie abed seems to be an inherited family talent, for this man has a brother who laid abed for about five years—and grew fat at it. There is a method of curing this complaint, which is not laid down in the doctor's books. Any vigorous cart driver could apply it.

IN THE ORDINARY course of business, two telegrams were recently sent from New York to London, and answers received to one in thirty and to the other in thirty-five minutes, actual time. Each message was transmitted 3,600 miles, and passed through the hands of eighteen persons. The message and reply in each case passed through the hands of thirty-six persons, and travelled over 7,000 miles in thirty to thirty-five minutes!

TRUE HEROISM.

A Story of Brave Deeds by Soldiers in the West.

In a detailed report of his second fight with the Indians, General Miles makes the following startling recital:

I deem it but a duty to brave men and faithful soldiers to bring to the notice of the highest military authority an instance of indomitable courage, skill and true heroism on the part of a detachment from this command, with the request that the actors be rewarded, and their faithfulness and bravery recognized. On the night of the 10th inst., a party, consisting of Sergeant Z. L. Marshall, company I; privates Peter Roth, company A; John Harrington, company H, and George W. Smith, company M, Sixth Cavalry, and scouts Amos Chapman and William Dixon were sent as bearers of a dispatch from this command, on McClellan creek, Texas, to Camp Supply, Indian Territory. At six A. M. on the 12th, when approaching the Washita river, they were met and surrounded by a band of one hundred and twenty-five Indians, Kiowas and Comanches, who had recently left their agency, and at the first attack all were struck, Smith mortally, and three others severely wounded. Although inclosed on all sides and by overwhelming numbers, one of them succeeded, while they were under a severe fire at short range, and while the others with their rifles were keeping the Indians at bay, in digging with his knife and hands a slight cover. After this had been secured they placed themselves within it, the wounded walking with brave and painful efforts, and Private Smith, though he had received a mortal wound, was sitting upright within the trench to conceal the crippled condition of their party from the Indians. From early morning until dark, outnumbered twenty-five to one, under almost constant fire, and at such short range that they sometimes used their pistols, maintaining their last charge to prevent capture and torture, this little party of five defended their dying comrade without food, and their only drink was rainwater that collected in a pool, mingled with their own blood.

There is no doubt that they killed more than twice their number, though many that were wounded. The Indians abandoned the attack on the 12th. The exposure and distance from the command, which were necessary incidents of their duty, were about thirty-five miles, and from their first attack their condition could not be known, and not till midnight of the 13th could they receive medical attendance or food, being exposed during this time to an incessant cold storm. Sergeant Marshall, private Harrington as scout Chapman were severely wounded. Private Roth died of his wounds on the morning of the 13th. Private Roth and scout Dixon were struck and disabled. The simple recital of their deeds is the mention of the odds against which they fought, and how the wounded defended the dying, and the dying aided the wounded by exposure to fresh wounds and the privation of what was gone—these alone present a scene of cool courage, heroism and self-sacrifice which duty well as invitation prompts us to recognize, but which we cannot fitly honor.

Reaction.

From Harper's Weekly, October 31.

The significance of the elections in Ohio and Indiana is very plain. They show great dissatisfaction with the existing situation, and they threaten a Democratic reaction. But to many of the truest Republicans in the country the result is probably not surprising. For more than a year there has been a great deal of protesting and criticising with the party leaders. There has been sometimes scolded as the grumbling of impracticable people, but which now seems to have been the observation of common sense. If the theory of our Government be correct, nothing is more certain than that the party in power will be held to strict account for the character of the administration of its representative men, and that extravagance and recklessness in management and a low tone of leadership will end in disaster. The duty of the "outs" in any party" is a useless exhortation to intelligent men, unless they see that the party is resolved to secure those ends which intelligent Republicans in the country regard as intelligent men can respect. The Republicans in the Essex district of Massachusetts who select a man like General Butler as a Congressional candidate, and Republican candidates in Ohio and Indiana. It is they, and not Republicans, who insist upon honesty and principle in politics, who are responsible for Republican disasters.

The general torpidity of business, the prolonged confusion in the Southern States, the increase of corruption and inefficiency in the public service, the hostility to stringent temperance legislation, are among the causes which have produced the desire for change which is shown in the elections. There is not one of these complaints, however, except that of the temperance laws, which would be removed by a Democratic restoration. All the sincere jealousy of union, with all the hatred that survives the war; all the hostility to the principles which have been engrafted upon the amendments to the Constitution; the spirit of oppression of the negro; the desire of repudiation—are all included in the Democratic party. States where the most bitter spirit of caste, fostered by ignorance of every kind, is strongest, in those parts of the country which are the most backward in the civilization and general development, the Democratic party is now as it always was, more powerful than its opponent. In the great centers of intelligence, industry, enterprise, and wealth the political condition the Republican party is dominant. Kentucky and Maryland are distinctively Southern States; Massachusetts, Iowa, and rural New York are Republican.

Every patriotic and enlightened American must desire to see the country governed by the spirit of the great Northwest and of New England and New York rather than by that of the border and slave States of the country—by that intelligent spirit of them so long has not yet passed away. It is not to them that the country is to look for sound principles and a wise and humane policy. And there could be no greater misfortune than that the Government should again fall under the domination from which it was rescued in 1860 and saved only by a terrible civil war. A Democratic restoration would only restore chattel slavery, but it would bring into power the party which zealously maintained it, and which was thoroughly debauched by the slave power and completely subservient to it. As the *World* said on the morning after the elections in Indiana and Ohio, "The Democratic party which was 'dead' yesterday will be 'alive and kicking' on." What that means every American knows who remembers the history of the last twenty years. The Democratic party with all its arms on the Confederate side triumphant; possible repudiation; hatred of the negro; raids on the Treasury for Southern war claims of every kind; the extinction of hope of reform of the civil service; degrading reaction against the lofty and American spirit that sustained the war; a restless and defiant foreign policy; renewed reactionary efforts to overthrow the public school system; and a reopening of the claim of State sovereignty. It does not mean honest administration, economy, civil service, a wiser and more temperate foreign policy, a truer regard for equal rights, a steadier and sincerer maintenance of the constitutional amendments, or the progressive peace and prosperity. That such a restoration should be treated as even possible is a severe criticism of Republican conduct of the government; and it is the plain and pressing duty of all honorable Republicans to make it impossible by voting only for honest and capable men of unquestioned political faith, for such men alone can maintain the Union with freedom, intelligence, and justice.

GATHERING and preserving autumn leaves is at this season one of the employments of ladies and young people. On this subject, *Harper's Bazaar* says: If you like your leaves varnished, copal varnish is the sort to use, but it must not be applied until the leaves have been for some days or even weeks under a heavy weight laid smoothly between layers of soft paper. You may dispense with varnish if you prefer, and may insure to yourself the almost perfect preservation of the original colors by using layers of raw cotton instead of paper when you put your leaves aside to dry. When thoroughly dried they may be applied to many ornamental uses. A painted wreath or other combination of foliage may also be perfectly imitated that only his touch can convince the beholder that the picture is not the work of an artist's pencil. This is done by applying mucilage to the back of the leaves and disposing then in a graceful and effective manner upon a sheet of pure white cardboard. The picture may be inclosed in a frame of rustic moulding, but this is not in keeping, but should be covered with glass to be preserved from injury. Pretty mats may be made of card-board decorated with a border of leaves, and for this purpose maple leaves are especially appropriate.

THE Erie Railroad Company is reported to have obtained another loan in London. The amount of the loan is variously stated to be from $8,000,000 to $6,000,000. The conditions under which the loan was raised were reported to be very unfavorable to the company. It was asserted that John Ely, a leading Erie director representing the company in London, has been obliged to place the loan at sixty per cent. sterling, which would not about sixty-four in currency. With a view to ascertaining what the facts were, inquiry was made of an Erie director, who stated that he did not know the details of the negotiations, nor, indeed, anything beyond the fact that Mr. Gray had begun to remit the day previous, his first remittance amounting to £100,000, or $500,000.

POLITICAL.

We give below the nominations for Congress by both parties in this State, and the Republican nominations for Senate and Assembly, with the vote on the latter in 1873.

Districts.	Republican.	Democrat.
1-4, 2, 7 and 26th wards, Phila.	C. Freeman	T. B. Florence
2-8, 9, 10, 18, 14, 20th and part of 17th wards, Phil.	Chas. O'Neill*	Benj. Rush.
3-5, 6, 11, 12, 13, and 16th wards, Phila.	D. F. Houston	S. J. Randall*
4-15, 21, 24, 27, 28 and 29th wards, Phila.	Wm. D. Kelly*	W. V. McGrath
5-18, 19, 22, 23 and part of 17th wards, Phila.	A. C. Harmer*	John Robbins.
6-Cumberland and Dauphin	W. Townsend*	W. D. Hartman
7-Montgomery & part of Bucks.	A. Wood, Jr.	E. L. Acker.
8-Berks	C. B. McKnight	Heinsel Bymer
9-Lancaster	A. Herr smith*	Wm. Patton.
10-North Lehigh and part of Bucks	Jas. S. Biery*	Wm. Matchler.
11-Columbia, Montour, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and part of Luzerne	Chas. Albright*	F. D. Collins.
12-Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne and Lackawanna	W. Scheuck	H. B. Wright.
13-Schuylkill	Tico, Garretson	James Reilly, Jr.
14-Dauphin, N'thumberland and Lebanon	J. B. Packer*	Wm. Bredin.
15-Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming and part of Bucks	A. Woods, Jr.	E. L. Acker.
16-Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Centre, Clearfield and Clinton	C. R. McKnight	Heinsel Bymer
17-Cambria, Blair and Somerset	S. Steel Blair	Jno. Reilly.
18-Franklin, Fulton, Perry, Juniata, Huntingdon and Snyder	L. Wisterer	W. S. Stenger.
19-York, Adams and Cumberland	H. S. McNair	Levi Maish.
20-Union, Clinton, Centre, Clearfield, Elk and Mifflin	John Taylor	L. A. Mackey.
21-Westmoreland, Greene and Fayette	A. Stewart Jr.	J. W. Turney.
22-Pittsburgh and part of Allegheny county	J. S. Negley*	J. H. Hopkins.
23-Rest of Allegheny county	T. M. Bayne	A. G. Cochran
24-Washington and Beaver	J. W. Wallace	G. W. Miller.
25-Clarion, Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson and Forest	Harry White	Geo. A. Jenks.
26-Butler, Mercer and Crawford	James G. White	Jas. Sheakley.
27-Erie, Warren and Venango	C. B. Curtis*	A. F. Egbert.

*Members of the present Congress.

Of these districts the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th are Republican, and may be counted on, under ordinary circumstances, to elect the Republican candidates. The 3d, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 19th, 20th, 21st are Democratic, pretty surely; and the 12th and 13th are close and doubtful. The 22d has a small nominal Democratic majority, but Mr. Ketcham is very popular and will in all probability be elected. The 23d, (Schuylkill) is Democratic as a general thing, but there is an extensive revolt against Randall, the Democratic candidate, and Garretson's election is highly probable.

Mr. Myers, a member of the present Congress, is running as an Independent candidate in Harmer's district, but the district is so strongly Republican that it is not considered likely he will take off enough votes to elect Robbins.

SENATORIAL.

Districts.	Rep. Candidates.	Rep. Dem.
2-3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th wards, Philadelphia	David Mowatt	5,037 5,975
3-1st, 2d, 24th and 27th wards, Phila.	Horatio G. Jones	7,154 3,833
4-10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 25th and 26th wards, Phila.	Elish W. Davis	6,901 3,504
5-Montgomery	A. Dunkel	4,861 3,029
6-Berks	Jacob Cromise	10,081 4,327
7-Lancaster	J. P. Roebuck	3,466 1,741
8-Lehigh	Wm. Craig	2,981 2,246
9-Northampton	Samuel C. Shimer	2,181 4,034
10-Bucks	Wm. Ross Wilson	2,966 3,455
11-Part of Lancaster, Part of Chester	Thomas Phillips	2,976 3,465
12-Delaware	Henry R. Payne	4,864 5,112
13-Bradford and Wyoming	H. L. Scott	3,787 4,491
14-Potter and McKean	Butler B. Strang	1,990 2,658
15-Indiana and Wayne	Wilm. B. Watson	4,980 3,741
16-Fayette	G. Smith	3,000 3,000
17-Part Schuylkill	M. M. Leveile	3,106 4,332
18-Part Schuylkill, Adams, Franklin & Fulton	E. B. Brandt	5,304 6,466
19-Franklin & Huntingdon	Theo. McGowan	6,062 5,345
20-Centre, Clearfield and Centre	E. P. McCormick	5,712 7,574
21-Somerset, Bedford and Fulton	E. D. Yutzy	5,496 4,892
22-Indiana & Jefferson	Daniel Mortor	4,612 2,725
23-Westmoreland	J. D. S. Atkinson	3,830 4,737
24-Part Allegheny	Sam'l M. Jackson	6,639 4,075
25-Part of county	Hugh McNeil	2,278 2,129
26-Wards of the 6th wards, Pittsburgh	John C. Newmeyer	2,980 2,841
27-Part of county	Miles S. Humphrey's	2,895 2,629
28-Warren and Venango	W. S. McMullen	4,122 3,941

*Members of last Senate. Undependent.

In all there are 33 districts represented, the senators elected in 1872 and 1873 holdover, being 22 in all, of whom 13 are Republicans and 9 Democrats.

Of the above districts the second, eighteenth twentieth, twenty-eighth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-fourth and thirty-ninth, may reasonably be expected to elect Democrats, and twenty-first and twenty-fifth, there is probability in favor of the Democratic candidate, and the other districts of the Republicans are all faithful, will elect Republicans. Hon. Wm. A. Wallace is the Democratic candidate in the fourth district, and Hon. John David Nagle, in the second, both of them heretofore members of the Senate. In all the other Democratic districts, the nominations are unchanged.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

District.	Rep. Candidate.	Rep. Dem.
1st ward, Philadelphia, 2 members	Wm. Graham	5,508 1,107
2d ward, Philadelphia, 2 members	Wm. D. Watson	2,387 1,982
3d ward, Philadelphia, 2 members	Thomas F. Stratton	1,699 1,717
4th ward, Phila.	Thomas Cahill	1,129 1,250
5th ward, Phila.	Richard Smith	725 750
7th ward, Phila., 2 members	Wm. Barsley	2,413 1,771
8th ward, Phila.	Edward Good	1,533 880
9th ward, Phila.	Thomas Hooton	1,401 1,007
10th ward, Phila.	George W. Hall	1,572 700
11th ward, Phila.	Jos. Kaighn	1,727 1,007
12th ward, Phila.	George W. Green	1,171 1,067
13th ward, Phila.	Wm. Ellis	1,241 1,041
14th ward, Phila.	James Doverenx	1,757 1,614
15th ward, Phila. 3 members	John Ryan	3,391 1,781
16th ward, Phila.	John Thilocker	1,478 746
17th ward, Phila.	Thos. J. Chandler	588 1,271
18th ward, Phila. 2 members	Geo. A. Bakeover	3,689 1,772
19th ward, Phila.	Thos. J. Bunting	1,487 1,552
20th ward, Phila. 3 members	Josephus Yeakel	3,181 1,897
21st ward, Phila.	Joseph M. Hill	2,429 1,552
22d ward, Phila.	Chas. Salter	2,115 1,092
23d ward, Phila.	Wm. Crispell	2,124 996
24th ward, Phila.	John W. Ivins	1,149 1,216
25th ward, Phila.	Jno. C. Sers	1,778 1,434
26th ward, Phila. 3 members	Jas. R. Young	3,976 1,595
27th ward, Phila.	John W. Hall	2,233 1,497
28th ward, Phila.	Wm. Frederick	2,050 1,903
Adams, 2 members	Cyrus G. Beales	2,148 2,488
Allegheny city, 3 members	Henry Gerwig	1,895 1,919
Allegheny city, 1st and 4th wards	James Onslow	871 754
Allegheny city, 2d and 12th wds.	Thos. Rowswell	
3d dist. 11th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d wards, Pittsburgh, 2 members	S. J. Wainwright	3,847 2,572
5th dist., 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th wards, Allegheny city, 2 members	R. C. Christy	2,788 2,052
6th dist., Ross, Reserve, Pine, Nevill, Hampton, Indiana and part of Fr.	A. B

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1874.

SENSIBLE words were those uttered by WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, in his recent speech indorsing the nomination of Governor WARD in New Jersey: "Because this party (the Republican) has faults, shall we desert it? Because the engine needs repairs, shall we destroy it? Never. We will cherish and correct, but desert it. We will build up and not destroy."

THE farmers of Western Pennsylvania will do well to bear in mind that the free traders of New York are moving in concert to obtain a repeal or modification of the wool tariff; and the New York *Economist*, a free trade organ, says that the movement is intended to be in concert with a similar movement in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other commercial cities, and intimates that it is designed to organize a heavy pressure upon Congress the coming winter. Unless the farmers of this section are bent upon contributing to their own injury, they will vote for the candidates of the Republican party, Congressional, State and Legislative.

SENATOR HUMPHREYS, of the Forty-fifth district (south of the rivers), who has been honored for so many years with the unanimous support of the Republican workingmen of this county, is just as fully entitled to their united suffrages to-day as ever, and we are positive he will receive the full majority of his district, notwithstanding the unfair means employed to draw votes from him. The attempt to saddle upon him the paternity of the act relative to the more safe and speedy collection of taxes in this city, having been fully explained and exploded, renders the only serious cause of complaint against him. His opponent, Dr. Woods, is laboring under a load of blunders and inconsistencies heavy enough to sink any candidate, much more certainly one who has no shown a single qualification for the office. The majority in this district is not large, and hence every active Republican should do his full share towards getting out a full vote.

SPASMODIC REFORMERS.

In one of his critical essays, Lord MACAULAY gives an amusing sketch of the moral frenzy or panic which occasionally overtakes English society. The average ethical tone of English society may be justly described as fairly reasonable and good, at least when compared with the ethical tone of some societies on the continent. It is, however, characterized by a certain cool phlegmatic indifference with respect to the social irregularities and breaches of the moral law which are not obtruded upon public attention, especially if the sinners are wealthy or otherwise important. Society ignores their sins and thinks it rather bad taste to make any fuss or ado about them. But once in a while, according to Lord MACAULAY, English society awakens to a sense of its tremendous responsibilities, and feels itself imperatively summoned to vindicate its own moral dignity and authority as the guardian and conservator of family bonds and domestic purity. And when society gets into one of these occasional moods, then woe to the man who has to bear the brunt of its glowing moral indignation. It were almost better for him had he never been born. Society, in the rage of its ethical paroxysm, knows neither justice nor mercy. Extenuating circumstances, prolonged toleration, suggestions of misrepresentation or positive falsehood regarding the alleged offense, all go for nothing in mitigation of sentence, being parried with the reminder that the interests of morals are paramount and that society must be rescued from imminent peril. The victim is remorselessly sacrificed, whereupon society, having done its duty, quietly and complacently subsides into its normal attitude of calm indifference to the claims of the decalogue.

American society is also subject to frenzies, but they differ from the English paroxysms in subject and in object. Happily, with whatever drawbacks and shortcomings in conduct, our moral standard is much more generally high, while our recognition of obligation to live up to it is pretty equable and uniform. The paroxysms which, at irregularly recurring intervals, disturb our American social atmosphere, have politics for their subject and political reform for their object. Far be it from us to say a word in disparagement of political purity or in depreciation of any honest effort to promote its prevalence. It is, we fully believe, our life and safety. But political purity can no more be cultivated and maintained by sporadic, intermittent explosions of factitious energy, inspired or called forth by incidental occasions, than the moral purity of society can be cultivated and maintained by those flurries and convulsive bursts of goodness which Lord MACAULAY justly characterized as ridiculous. In this republic, in which every man has a voice in the government, the government must in the nature of things participate in and represent the spirit of the majority. It cannot be otherwise. A citizen can impress his own character on the government only by taking a direct, earnest and manly part in managing the somewhat complicated machinery by which the popular will is organized and the aggregate, boorish action for practical purposes. Much of this enginery is necessarily rude and to feeble nerves discomposing in operation, and there is no reason to expect much, if any, improvement in the direction of its refined and mustoal working. To the fastidious, to the over-refined, to those delicate minded persons who can not reconcile themselves to temporary inconvenience or annoyance by anticipation of grand results, the machinery in question will probably never cease to be repulsive. Others, most likely, will always assign, and perhaps really in conscience assume, its repulsiveness as a reason to neighbors and as an excuse to themselves for standing aloof from those popular agencies which form as essential and indispensable parts of our republican system, as the various departments of the Cabinet or as the Presidency itself. They may be absorbed in their own private pursuits and may care not at all for any reward or honor which it is in the power of the people to bestow. But we do not hesitate to say, that the members of each of the classes referred to, that is, all those citizens who, without sufficient reasons, refuse to make their character and influence felt in the ordinary working of our political institutions, pass sentence of condemnation on themselves when they denounce the baseness of politicians or complain of prevalent corruption in their management. Of course, they have full personal right to complain of evils which they fancy or think they see. It would be impertinent in us to deny that they possess such right, but it is not impertinent to say, that these reformers in a flurry are very apt to be egregiously imposed upon by petty demagogues or paltry misanthropes, who may or may not believe their own rubbishy cries about rings, intrigues, etc.

But the fact to which we desire to call attention is the spasmodic, panicky manner in which these most respectable and well-meaning gentlemen proceed when they once make up their minds to become practical patriots and to purge the politics of their State from corruption. They act just as the British public acts, according to MACAULAY, when it resolves to do its duty in the enforcement of moral obligation. Manifestly, other shrewd observers are as little impressed as the brilliant essayist with such displays; not because they dislike or dispise morality, but because they see clearly that the sentiment so suddenly kindled is mere transient passion, having no root in reason and bearing no fruit in charity, and that it is apt to deal most unjustly with individuals, while conferring no permanent benefit upon the community. In fact, it is generally followed by reaction which results in gross evil. It is, however, safe to say that our sudden orgasms of political reform or fits of politico-ethical fidgets may easily be much more mischievous. After years of absorption in our own affairs with supine indifference, or at any rate little attention to politics, at least local politics, we all at once make up our minds to put things right. From the "outs" all over the land comes the cry continually, that corruption prevails to a frightful extent. The "outs" are especially eloquent and emphatic on the subject of "rings." We from time to time talk with one another on the terrible state of things, and at length we resolve to do our duty, so far as voting right goes, that is, we resolve to vote against the nominees of the party which being "in," is the object of the sweeping charges which have caused us so much patriotic perturbation. But in eight cases out of ten such a movement in the cause of political purity is not only a mere stroke in the dark, but a stroke at political interests upon which the very life of the Commonwealth may depend. Having dealt the blow, the reformers are very commonly ready, comfortably and complacently to return, one to his merchandise, another to his bullocks, and another to his newly married wife, leaving the country to the care of the politicians for another decade.

The mischief, however, may have been done. The Democrats may have made a display of strength sufficient to justify lively hopes of their early ascendency. The national bonds may have sunk in value; the national expenditure may have been indefinitely increased by the multiplication of unprincipled office holders; the national debt may have been vastly increased by the adoption of measures to indemnify the South for the loss of its slaves; our beneficent national banking system may have been destroyed and the country flooded with a worthless currency; the freedmen of the South may have been substantially disfranchised; our public school system may have been crippled; American industry in all its manifold branches may have been destroyed by the abrogation of a protective tariff, and finally our national credit abroad and at home may have been ruined for scores of years to come. We do not prophesy these disasters, but if Pennsylvania and New York should imitate some other States, such calamities and more may come upon us.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Our friends in Butler county have got into a squabble over their Judge, and we fear they will forget that they are part of Congressional and Senatorial districts, both of which are in some measure dependent upon the Republican vote of that county for the election of the Republican candidates. The Senatorial district consists of Butler and Armstrong, and the Congressional district of Butler, Mercer and Crawford. The county also selects two members of the House of Representatives.

As all these four counties are Republican, there should be no doubt of the election of the Republican candidates in each; but we know enough of the effects of these local fights to be apprehensive that this one in Butler county may imperil the election of two Republican representatives, as well as that of the Senator and Congressman.

The Republican Senatorial candidate is SAMUEL M. JACKSON, of Armstrong county, and the Congressional candidate is JAMES, G. WHITE, of Mercer. Both are excellent, worthy men, and deserving of the full party support.

There is no question over the regularity of their nomination, in Butler county; but in the struggle over the Judge, there is danger either that they will be overlooked and forgotten, or traded off.

Against this danger we venture to caution our Republican friends in that region. They must guard against it and prevent it. We do not undertake to say a word on the Judgeship; we only warn the Republicans not to let a quarrel over it imperil the election of the Republican candidates for Congressional and Legislative offices. All of them, we understand, are generally acceptable, and their election, therefore, should be assured beyond question.

We trust the Republicans of Butler will allow us thus to bring to their mind this brief word of exhortation. They will never forgive themselves, if they find that they have contributed in any way to Democratic success; and the sure method of avoiding that result is to concentrate their attention upon those most important parts of their ticket, and never to lose sight of them, until the fight is over and the victory theirs.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A SINGLE VOTE.

Nearly everybody has, at some time or other, realized the importance of a single vote. A correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* cites the following striking examples of this:

"One vote in the city of New York returned a Republican member to the Assembly, which made a majority in the Legislature of that State for Thomas Jefferson, and gave him the vote of New York, which the country will not have been elected. The whole policy of the United States during the Jefferson and Madison administrations, a period of sixteen years, hung upon that one vote. One vote elected Marcus Morton Governor of Massachusetts, in an aggregate popular vote of nearly 100,000. One vote elected William Allen, in the Chillicothe district, to Congress in the year 1833, and one vote subsequently made him United States Senator for six years afterwards. The following case of the kind is still more remarkable: In 1830, Dan Stone, of Cincinnati, was a candidate for the State Legislature. Walking up Main street on the morning of the election, he overtook an acquaintance going to the polls, who intended to vote the opposition ticket. Stone solicited his vote. 'We are old friends,' said he, 'and I know you will show a friend that mark of kindness.' Party spirit was then comparatively quiet. The voter replied: 'Well, Dan, you are a pretty clever fellow. I don't care if I do.' That vote elected Stone, and gave a majority of one in the Legislature which made Thomas Ewing United States Senator. Mr. Ewing's vote on the question of confirming the appointment of Martin Van Buren as Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain enabled the Vice President to give the casting vote against it, and call Mr. Van Buren home. That recall made Mr. Van Buren first, Vice President, and then President, and determined the general political policy of the country for four years. One vote accomplished all this. Governor Wise and James L. Faran to the Legislature, and made him subsequently Senator."

There never was a time when more important interests were at stake in the country than now. Political duty is as plain as religious duty, or as duty to family and society. It is the imperative duty of every Republican to go to the polls on Tuesday, and vote for the entire Republican party. To shirk the duties of citizenship involved in the present election will be a sin.

PERSONAL.

A son of the late Charles Dickens has been appointed constable in the Northwest police force in Canada. He served on the police in India.

It is said that General Sherman's friends are moving actively in his behalf, and making arrangements to bring him forward for the next Presidency.

A number of practical jokers in an interior California town accused a poor Swiss of having set a fire that occurred in town. He took the matter much to heart, wrote a pathetic farewell letter to his brothers, and killed himself.

That dreadful creature, the old classmate, is after Mr. Blaine. He recollects that the Speaker was known among the boys as "Nobody." Blaine on account of a physical peculiarity, was the best mathematician of the class, but couldn't debate worth a cent.

Dr. Redfield, the well-known correspondent, being on a railroad train the other day when an accident occurred, successfully managed a pair of arms and a leg or two or three legs for unfortunate passengers. The Doctor never travels without his saddlebags.

"John Brown's body" is laid under a huge granite boulder in North Elba, Essex county, New York. The farm consists of eighty acres of land, and produces little but potatoes and beans. The family have dispersed; but the house is used as an inn, with a sign

JOHN BROWN'S HOUSE.
Refreshments.
Trout and chickens 50 cents.
Lodgings if desired.

The Arcadian Club of New York, proposes to offer a suitable testimonial to our greatest American actress, Miss Charlotte Cushman, on her retirement from the stage. It awakens the recollections of the great achievements of her earlier days. This Club has distinguished itself by the fitness and impressiveness of the testimonials it has hitherto rendered to public men, to American artists, and to foreigners of genius. It will honor itself—and express the sentiment of the best in the country—by paying tribute to our great countrywomen.

The Work of the Auditor General.

The Erie *Dispatch* thus summarizes the work performed by the Auditor General:

Auditor General Allen's recently issued report of the finances of the Commonwealth makes a splendid showing. The amount of revenues collected from corporations for the past year exceeds that of any former year by $654,037 19. The following table exhibits the excess of receipts from this source over the receipts of the years mentioned:

Increase of 1873 over 1872	$ 654,037 19
Increase of 1873 over 1871	880,384 66
Increase of 1873 over 1870	1,125,914 23
Increase of 1873 over 1869	1,751,303 16

The rapid growth of the wealthy corporations of the State is evidenced by the fact that the tax collected from them last year is greater by one and three-quarter millions of dollars than in 1869.

The receipts from all sources for 1875 were $38,673,36 in excess of those for 1872. Cash have increased with regard to him. $1,482,455 61. Cash on hand January 1, 1874, $1,825,151 24.

General Allen has thus far administered the affairs of his office with commendable industry, economy and faithfulness. His report is a standing refutation of the malicious falsehoods that unprincipled partisans have circulated with regard to him. Very few officials have been more libelled about, and those that have performed their duties as honestly and intelligently are still rarer.

Rally, then, to the polls to sustain a faithful officer! Give him a rousing vote, and sustain the Republican ticket, the whole Republican ticket, and nothing but the Republican ticket!

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS ROWSWELL.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. R. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES K. LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHBOLD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN A. McQUAIDE, Esq.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

POLITICAL.

State.

Trustworthy information, based upon a careful canvass of the State, gives promise of a Republican victory on Tuesday, November 3d. The members of the party, aroused by the disasters in the West, now feel the responsibility that rests upon them, and are working with new spirit and energy.

The Republican Congressional Conferees of the Tenth district—Northampton and Lehigh counties—on the 26th inst. nominated Mr. William L. Blain, of Northampton, Hon. James S. Biery having withdrawn from the contest on Saturday. Mr. Blumer is a strong tariff man, and in accord generally with the principles of the Republican party, and is expected to draw largely from the Democratic vote in his district.

Pennsylvanians have a very plain duty to perform in the present contest. To counteract the prejudicial influence exerted by the Democratic successes in Ohio and Indiana upon domestic industries and the national credit, they have only to range themselves fairly and squarely upon the Republican side. In the ranks of that party only is their safety. If they would not have their furnaces, mills and factories idle, if they would not have the nation's credit fall in the European markets, they must rally to the support of that party which has always been able to protect our artisans and operatives from the pauper labor of Europe, and to sustain the national honor and the national life. The present is no time for the indulgence of any whims or political fancies. There is no room now for independent candidates. The party lines are clearly drawn, and must continue to be tightly drawn, because the choice is simply between supporting a party favoring repudiation and one favoring the most positively advocating honorable payment of our debts and the development of our immense resources. On the one side is dishonor and poverty, on the other honor and prosperity. Those desiring the former will vote the Democratic ticket; those prizing the latter will cast their ballots for the Republican candidates.—*Philadelphia Telegraph*.

General.

Eighty-two counties in Iowa give Young, Republican, 21,685 majority, a gain of about 7,000 over Governor Carpenter's majority last year. Young will have about 30,000 majority.

It all depends on one's politics down South. Here is aristocratic old Virginia, with three ex-Governor's living, all of whom were born at the North. They are all Democrats, and therefore are not carpet-baggers.

In dozens of counties in middle and low er Georgia, where the colored voters are very large majorities, some of them are cool or warm. When it has attained to a lively fermentation, add to each gallon three-fourths of a pound of white sugar, and yeast in the usual quantity. When it possesses nearly the brisk, pleasant taste which it is desirable should be permanent. Pour out a quart of the liquor, and dissolve in it half a teaspoonful of saleratus for every gallon the cask contains. Stir it until it is intimately mixed, and pour the solution into the cask. Shake the contents of the cask thoroughly for a few minutes, then let it rest that the cider may settle. Fermentation will be arrested at once, and it will not again commence. It may be bottled in the course of a few weeks, or it may be allowed to remain in the cask and used on draught. If bottled, it will become a sparkling cider of surpassing excellence."

Professor Horsford was the first to use the sulphite of lime for this purpose, and to him is due the credit of first calling attention to its use in this way. It is in no respect deleterious, as the sulphate into which the sulphite is changed by the liberation of sulphurous acid is entirely insoluble, and remains at the bottom of the vessel. Remember, it is the sulphite of lime, not sulphate, must be used. The quality of the cider will remain unchanged for years.

A Paradise of Old Hats.

The group of islands known as the Nicobars, situated about one hundred and fifty miles south of the Andamans, has been but little explored, though the manners and customs of the inhabitants of these islands offer interesting peculiarities. One of the most noticeable and one which seriously affects the trade of the islands, is the passion for old hats, which pervades the whole frame work of society. No one is exempt, and young and old endeavor to outvie each other in the singularity of shape no less than in the number of the old hats they can acquire during a lifetime. On a fine morning a Nicobarese is not content to see the surface of the ocean in the vicinity of the islands dotted over with canoes, in each of which the noble savage, with nothing whatever on but the conventional slip of cloth, and a tall, white hat with a black band, may be watched standing up and catching fish for his daily meal. Second hand hats are more in request, new hats being looked upon with suspicion and disfavor. The passion is so well known that passengers from Calcutta make annual excursions to the Nicobars with cargoes of old hats, which they barter for cocoa-nuts, the only product of the island; a good, tall white hat with a black band fetching from fifty to sixty dozen cocoa-nuts. Intense excitement pervades the island while the trade is going on. When the hats or the cocoa-nuts have come to an end, the trader generally finds it easy to get more rum, and the whole population in their hats get drunk without intermission until the rum also comes to an end.—*London Academy*.

"IF IT were not for the action of the wind," says the *American Garden*, "in removing the atmosphere poisoned by the emanations from the city, and replacing it with a purer atmosphere from the surrounding country, the city would soon become uninhabitable; but the winds have not such full sweep over cities, owing to the height of the building and other causes as to thoroughly cleanse the atmosphere brooding over them. Hence the necessity of encouraging the growth of as much vegetation as possible within the limits of the cities themselves. But, though the growth of the city, land becomes too valuable to provide a sufficient area of parks and squares for such purposes. Resort must, therefore, be had to the streets, and hence all streets not devoted to commercial purposes should be planted with continuous rows of trees on either side. Paris now boasts a large number of parks, and its streets and boulevards are so profusely planted with trees, that, according to very reasonable estimates, the death rate has been thereby reduced three-fifths in thirty-four as it formerly was, to one in thirty-nine, as it now is."

A WRITER says: The Spaniards have a mode of persevering which is quite peculiar to themselves. A slice being cut off from one end of a large melon, the seeds and such parts of the flesh are removed, and into the hollow thus formed a luscious heterogeneous crowd of apricots, nectarines and peaches, of oranges, both bitter and sweet, of slices of pineapples, of strawberries, of raspberries, is pressed and closely packed; then all is steeped in the preserving syrup, the slice is restored to the end of the melon, reunited by the stickiness of the sugar. How long it remains under treatment, how often the syrup may be made to simmer, are details unknown to us; what we do know is that the final result is altogether the supremest form of preserved fruit.

STATE NEWS.

Allentown ships hair cuss to Cuba.

Many children are dying in Johnstown.

There were 281 deaths in Philadelphia last week.

Destitution prevails among the poor at Oil City.

North Warren is building a new passenger depot.

A new Baptist church is going up at Franklin.

A census of Tamaqua shows a population of 5,569.

Lock Haven has a fresh attack of the velocipede fever.

Reading is raising money with which to establish a soup house.

The police force of Reading has not been reduced, as was stated.

The *Courier* complains that Titusville is overrun with velocipedes.

Williamsport manages to struggle along without the aid of a pawnbroker.

Dauphin county has eleven camps of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America.

The old theater at Oil City has been converted into a fruit and vegetable stand.

The Erie Presbytery will hold an adjourned meeting at Union November 17th.

A Bible nearly four hundred years old was on exhibition at the Upper Dauphin fair.

Robert Irvin, a life-long resident of Lock Haven, died on the 24th inst., aged eighty years.

Six hundred bushels of corn were raised on the Butler county poor house farm this season.

The corner-stone of the Third Methodist Episcopal Church, Altoona, was laid on Sunday.

The new First Presbyterian Church in Meadville will be completed in about two months.

Harrisburg will be supplied with water from the new reservoir within three or four weeks.

A young man was struck by a base ball bat at Williamsport, on Saturday, and seriously injured.

The wages of the journeymen painters have been reduced in Reading from $2.25 to $2.00 per day.

Barney McCue killed John Deater in an affray at Port Penn, near Muncy, Lycoming county, on Sunday.

The Westminister Presbyterian Church, in Harrisburg, was dedicated on Tuesday evening, 27th inst.

Mrs. Henry Goodman, of Reading, died very suddenly on Sunday last, while visiting friends in the country.

The corner-stone of the watch factory to be built at Lancaster, was laid on the morning of the 26th inst.

Mr. John S. Clarke, the comedian, arrived at Philddelphia by the steamer Pennsylvania on Monday evening.

Mr. Thomas C. Wiley and wife, of Lancaster, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, a few days ago.

The work of surveying the route of the proposed railroad from Montrose, Pa., to Elmira, is progressing.

Reading bricks have fallen in price from $7 50 per thousand to $6 25 for common and from $14 00 to $12 00 for pressed.

Mr. Samuel Cochran, one of the pioneers of Mercer county, died at Sheakleyville on the 23d inst., aged eighty-nine years.

Money must be scarce at Lock Haven. A German woman offered to sell he infant for ten dollars, and couldn't find a purchaser.

Fulton's rolling mill at Allentown was set on fire Saturday morning. Fortunately the flames were discovered in time to avert a conflagration.

The proprietors of the Conestoga Cotton Mills, of Lancaster, have reduced the wages of the employees 15 per cent., and things look gloomy for the future.

Copper ore has been found on the farm of Samuel K. Cassel, about one mile east of Schuylkill, close to the Perkiomen Railroad, Montgomery county.

A large supply of pig iron is being received by the Pottstown Iron Company, which augurs well for a continuance of work during the winter.

A lady residing in Bradford county wove 1,163 yards of rag carpet from January 1st, 1874, to October 1st, 1874. If stretched out, it would reach over half a mile.

The Lebanon Manufacturing Company started up yesterday. They expect to keep running on orders all winter, as appearances indicate at the present time.

We are told that "the smallest hair throws a shadow." And so it does. It throws a shadow over your appetite when you find it in your victuals.—*Norristown Herald*.

The Pottstown Iron Company contemplates removing one of the furnaces from the upper to the lower mill. The latter will then contain six and the former eight furnaces.

A Chester man killed eleven partridges at one shot, and the *Republican* calls it the most disgraceful act it has seen reported for the past year, as the birds are not in season.

After carefully studying the records of several recent criminal cases, a Norristown man has determined that when he has made up his mind to kill his enemy he will not premeditate at all.

Gustavus A. Schmidt, a man of education and by profession a chemist, died from drunkenness and exposure, a few days ago, in Tremont, Schuylkill county. He was well advanced in years.

Archibald Campbell, one of the leading manufacturers of Philadelphia, died on the 23d inst., at the age of fifty years. He commenced as a poor man, and died leaving a fortune of $3,000,000.

The Reading Railroad Company, who are now the lessees of the Schuylkill Navigation, intend dredging and cleaning out the canal this winter, and putting the line in complete order for the operations of the coming season.

A rare Democratic bird. John H. Fogel, one of the Lehigh Democratic candidates for the Legislature, has sued Robert W. Leyburn, one of the Republican candidates for the Legislature, for slander, and had him held in $1,000 bail.

The Pennsylvania Historical Society has received through one of its members, the Hon. Benjamin Rush, a very interesting relic, being the original baluster, or newel post, from the stairway of the house formerly inhabited by John Milton, the poet.

There appeared in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* last week notices of the death of eleven persons—two men and nine women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to-wit: Anna M. Cooper, aged 80; Mary West, 82; Esther Middleton, 83; Eliza Pitt, 85; Bridget Byrne, 85; Thomas Edwards, 86; Eliza Doth Gravel, 86; Hannah Maxwell, 87; Margaret Hannan, 90; Mary Jones, 91, and Elkkim Hillman, 93.

It is stated that the discharge of so many hands by the Reading Railroad Company had its origin in the fact that when President Gowen went to Europe he left orders that the expenditures should be reduced to a certain amount. As that sum is well nigh reached, the officers cannot do otherwise than reduce the working force. When President Gowen returns, about the first of next month, it is expected that all hands will be reinstalled and work go on briskly as heretofore.

The McConnellsburg *Republican* says: A couple Sundays ago, during services at the Reformed Church, a snow white pigeon entered the church, and after resting for a couple circles in the holy sanctuary, rested on the minister's head—Mr. Shade. He drove his strange visitor away with his hand, when it calmly took a position on the Bible and serenely surveyed the congregation until its removal from the church. It was a pretty and odd change of programme.

The Philadelphia Postoffice site is at length about secured to the National Government by purchase, the whole of the Market street properties having been paid for. The buildings will be sold and removed at once. The lot now has 472 feet front on Chestnut, 360 feet on Market to Chestnut, 170 feet front on Chestnut street and 190 feet front on Market street. As the building will be set back on Chestnut and Ninth streets, the site will be conspicuous and commanding. The principal front will be on Ninth street, which will have a great central tower and dome 190 feet high, with two other domes, one at each end of the structure.

Another horrible burning accident occurred in Marietta, says the *Register*, resulting in the death of a child aged three years, daughter of Benjamin Hayes, residing in Upper Marietta. It appears that Mrs. Hayes was temporarily absent from home, the child took from the table a box of matches, which ignited and set fire to its clothing. The child screamed most piteously, but the mother, supposing it to be in the charge of its grandmother, delayed going to its relief. When she appeared she found the child on the floor writhing in the ashes of its clothing, and its little body burned to a crisp from its knees to its head. The accident happened at 8 o'clock, and at midnight death relieved the little sufferer.

Tilden's office not a Democratic headquarters, but simply a place for Democratic politicians to meet and talk over the situation. Tilden has not been in politics since 1872, and has no more influence than any other private citizen.

Tilden's failure to carry New York in 1872 was due to the fact that the Democratic managers had no money to buy votes with, and Tilden refused to furnish any. Tilden's failure to carry New York in 1874 was due to the fact that the Democratic managers had plenty of money to buy votes with, and Tilden refused to furnish any

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 28, 1874.

The "money question" still vexes the interest of both practical business men and theorists, and plans to remedy whatever evils now exist, are constantly brought being brought before the public. A correspondent of one of the **New York Sales**, who believes the Government, and not the banks, should have whatever benefit accrues from the use of circulating notes, advocates the withdrawal of the national bank circulation on the ground, that the right of the State to reserve to itself the exclusive power of issuing metallic money applies with exactly the same force to the issue of paper money. This principle being conceded the Banks of the State, without compensation to a company of private stockholders, as in the nature of a feudal monopoly. However to carry out this plan it is proposed to create a "Currency Department" wholly independent of the Treasury, and free from political influences of a party character, to which shall be confided the duty of supplying a paper circulation having a uniform permanent standard of value." The writer then expresses himself as in favor of what is called the inconvertible 3.65 bond, to be issued in sums of not less than $100, which will no doubt be a means of collecting many millions of cheap capital, a large part of which can be used for paying off the higher interest-bearing debt, and if there is in addition a right reserved in the plan, namely, acting as a joint regulator with gold in maintaining "uniformity of circulation," or "elasticity," as some express it, so much the better. But the Currency Department should likewise be authorized to issue thirty-day certificates of deposit, for smaller sums than $100—say, as low as $20 or even $10—so as to make it and all its branches and agencies, like the British postoffice, a grand people's savings bank. These certificates should bear the same rate of interest as the demand bonds. The two together would attract, in a few years, so large a surplus fund as to go a good way towards extinguishing the whole of the higher interest-bearing debt.

This new department would thus correspond to the issue department of the Bank of England, into which would be paid all the taxes and proceeds of loans and sales of Government property. It would doubtless be objected to this, that we constantly see the evil of the Bank of England system, because as soon as a few millions of deposits are drawn out, the bank raises the rate of interest in order to attract bullion into her vaults. As the proposed Government Currency Department would not be a bank of capital, but only a grand repository for unused and cheap capital, and being also the grand receptacle of most of the metallic money and bullion in the country, no such results could follow as these we see in England. Hence the chances of a run on the Treasury or the Currency Department in times of distrust and pressure in commercial circles would be greatly diminished, as compared with the present banking system. If, however, suspension is necessary to tide over a panic, it is far better that the power be lodged, where it properly belongs, in the hands of the Government.

The writer concludes his suggestions by saying: When our admirable greenback currency shall be made to supersede the national bank circulation, by corresponding with those institutions for its surrender, and shall be brought to specie par, like Bank of France notes, by the law of supply and demand, then, and not till then, can we have a safe and certain regulator—not of the quantity of specie to be held by the Currency Department for occasional conversions of notes, but of the amount of paper to be issued. It is a law of trade that an inconvertible paper currency will not *per se* depreciate, but only when more is issued than is needed for trade and industry. When this kind of currency (paper) is convertible on demand, there is another law comes into play, or, rather, another principle of the law of supply and demand, which causes the excess of such issues over and above the requirements of business to flow back upon the issuer. Here, then, we have an infallible indicator of how much paper the managers of an issue department, whether of a bank or a government, can safely emit.

—The following is the monthly statement of the Chamber of Life Insurance, ending September 30, 1870:

Aggregate amount paid to policy holders in twenty-seven companies belonging to the Chamber in the month of September was, for losses by death.....$1,411,280 54
For matured endowments..... 125,428 07

Total.....$1,536,708 61

—France is trying to resume specie payments. This undertaking is comparatively easy, the currency of that country not having suffered great depreciation, owing to the fact that they had no legal tender law there. There are one hundred millions dollars in twenty franc notes to be withdrawn from circulation, and it is expected that the consequent demand for gold will produce a decided rise in the price of that commodity throughout the money markets of Europe.

—The recent discussion of State, county, city and town debts in the United States has brought out the fact that twenty-two States prohibit the loan of State credit or money to corporations for internal improvements or any other purpose; six States virtually prohibit the creation of a State debt for any purpose whatever, and nine States prohibit the engagement in any work of internal improvements in the name and at the expense of the people.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
October 28, 1874.	Bid.	Bid.	Bid.	Bid.	Bid.
Gold.....	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup.	118	118	118	118	118
U. S. 5-20s, reg.	108	108	108	108	108
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, coup.	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup.	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, coup.	118	118	118	118	118
U. S. 10-40s, coup.	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
U. S. 6s, currency, reg.	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
Canton Co.	58	58	58	58	58
Cumberland Coal	28	28	28	28	28
Western Union Tel.	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Adams Express	71	71	71	71	71
Merchants' Union	29	29	29	29	29
Wells-Fargo Express	79	79	79	79	79
American Express	50	50	50	50	50
United States Express	61	61	61	61	61
New York Central	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½
Erie	29	29	28¾	28¾	28¾
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93	93
Michigan Southern	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Illinois Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago & Northwestern	28	28	28	28	28
Do. preferred	57	57	57	57	57
Rock Island	97	97	97	97	97
St. Paul, common	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Do. preferred	57	57	57	57	57
Wabash, common	16	16	16	16	16
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93	93
Ohio & Mississippi	20	20	20	20	20
Union Pacific	28	28	28	28	28
Chicago & Alton	93	93	93	93	93
Boston, 4 R.	93	93	93	93	93
Hartford & Erie	16	16	16	16	16
Hannibal & St. Jo.	28	28	28	28	28
Do. preferred	57	57	57	57	57
Money	6	6	6	6	6
U. S. 6 per cent.	104	104	104	104	104
Tennessee, old	69	69	69	69	69
Do. new	69	69	69	69	69
North Carolina, April	15	15	15	15	15
Do. July	15	15	15	15	15
Missouri 6s	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board as received by wire at noon to-day.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	105	
Pennsylvania Central scrip, sales	104½	
Reading, sales	83½	
Lehigh Companies and sales	129½	
Oil Creek	85	
Lehigh Valley, sales	57½	
Allegheny Valley, sales	42	
Central Transportation	40	41
Penn'a & Ohio Transportation	9	
P., C. & St. L. mortgage bonds	67	

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 28, 1874.

There was a fair trade movement in general merchandise to-day, the only thing most remarkable in country produce, of which the receipts are large and prices generally remain steady. There has been a marked decrease in the consumptive demand for butter, caused by the high prices, and to-day quotations were off about 2c, the ruling prices for a strictly prime article being 30c. Potatoes show very large receipts, and there is an overstock of early rose potatoes and prices are quite low. Foggy blows remain firm at former prices.

A very important movement was inaugurated by a meeting of the grain merchants to-day, in the shape of the formation of a "Corn Exchange," with daily meetings for buying and selling grain and breadstuffs. The particulars of this meeting are given in full on our fourth page. What we desire to call attention to here, are the greatly improved facilities thus offered for purchasing and selling grain, to all who are interested in the grain trade of Pittsburgh. All grain dealers, especially those desiring to purchase, should be on hand this morning to assist and profit by the first meeting of the Exchange, which takes place at half past ten o'clock, in the rooms back of Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.'s office. We look for a large attendance and liberal transactions at the meeting inaugurated at that hour. The grain market, to-day, was rather dull with a drooping tendency in corn and oats, but prices did not present any quotable change. Flour was steady, with fair jobbing transactions. Hay was rather better in feeling and ruled about $1 40 per ton above former prices.

The trade in provisions is moderately active with a downward tendency in prices. We note a decline to-day in plain hams and bacon shoulders. When, as soon will be the case, the new crop of hog products appear in the market, we may expect lower prices, and there will be a drooping tendency to the market until that time.

In groceries the important point is a decline of ½c in refined sugars, which took place to-day. The general trade in this line is rather light, but the trade is steady and prices generally as ruled.

In the dry goods trade, there has been a general maintenance of prices with a few exceptions where reductions have made. Trade is not very heavy and in nearly all instances purchases have been to supply only immediate wants of retailers.

The following table exhibits the receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail, since our last:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	1,360	1,215	2,575
Apples, bbls	1,800	1,724	3,524
Potatoes, bushels	3,614	1,440	5,054
Onions, bbls	1,000	1,000	2,000
Cabbage, bbls	1,000	1,000	2,000
Wheat, bushels	4,000	10,000	14,000
Corn, bushels	6,448	6,500	12,948
Oats, bushels	2,000	2,000	4,000
Barley, bushels	2,000	2,000	4,000
Bacon, pounds	3,750	1,250	5,000
Lard, pounds	2,000	1,000	3,000
Butter, packages	200	200	400
Hides, pieces	1,000	1,000	2,000
Tallow, pounds	1,000	1,000	2,000
Feathers, pounds	1,000	1,000	2,000
Poultry, packages	200	200	400

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1874.

PENNSYLVANIA, accustomed to speak at the front, cannot afford to take any step backwards, even in the midst of issues of a local character.

NO REPUBLICAN willing to work should suffer himself to be lay for the sake of co-operation. Every man should be a committeeman for himself.

THE Wisconsin Granger cases will come before the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. They involve the question of the power of a State to regulate railroad traffic.

UPON the manner in which the people of Pennsylvania discharge their trust at the ensuing election depend great results. In the language of the martyr-President it is largely within their power to "nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope on earth."

THE Democratic party being a free trade party, if Mr. HOPKINS really believes in the policy of protection to our home industries, the best thing he could do to prove his sincerity, would be to vote for the candidates of the protectionist, which is the Republican, party.

MR. HOPKINS claims to be in favor of protection. Is he in favor of protecting Southern Republicans from the fury of the White Leaguers? Has he been reconstructed in this particular; or are his sympathies, now, where they were during the war—with the rebels of the South?

THERE is to-day full fifty thousand Republican majority in this State. The problem is to make this majority available. It can be successfully solved by bringing out the full Republican vote, and this is the work which now remains to be done. It is the hour for methodical, persistent and thorough-going effort.

LET NO Republican be gulled by the expectation that upon the great national issues in which Pennsylvania is interested, political, industrial or otherwise, the candidates of the Democracy will step aside from the established limits of their party. No such confidence is warranted by anything in the past record of any of them.

THE Republicans of the Keystone State have at length begun to feel the responsibility that rests upon them, and are going to work, in good earnest. From all quarters we hear encouraging reports of the new spirit with which they have taken hold of the canvass since it became apparent that they must fight for a victory. Let them endure to the end.

NOT a single farmer in Pennsylvania, if he has a proper conception of his own interests, can afford to vote the free trade Democratic ticket, even if by so doing he would simply be voting to deprive himself of the opportunity of securing a home market for his products; for this would inevitably be the result of that repeal of the tariff laws on whose accomplishment Democracy has so firmly set its heart.

NORTHERN Democratic papers deny that any intolerance or proscription is practised towards Republicans in the South. What explanation have they to make of the shameful fact that sixty business firms of Shreveport, Louisiana, have just pledged themselves not to advance any supplies or money to any planter the coming year, who will give employment or rent lands to laborers who vote the Republican ticket in the coming election? Perhaps they will justify it.

THE executive officers of the Democratic State Central Committee have published a card recommending the Philadelphia *Chronicle* "as a Democratic daily paper well worthy the united and liberal support of the Democracy of Pennsylvania." So it is. The eager willingness of that paper to allow itself to be used as a syringe for the squirting of political filth by the managers of the Democratic party, deserved at least so much recognition.

WE have received an advance synopsis of the report of the Bureau of Statistics concerning our foreign trade for the month ending July 31, 1874, and for the seven months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1873. Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the exports for the seven months ending July 31, 1874, exceeded the imports by $12,025,731, while for the corresponding period of 1873 the imports exceeded the exports by $52,956,551.

INSPIRED by the success of their party elsewhere, the Democrats of this State are straining every nerve to poll every vote which can be obtained for their Congressmen, and the only way to make a sure thing of defeating their hopes is for the Republicans themselves to bring out every vote. The Democratic doctrines of repudiation and free trade are unsound in theory, demoralizing in their tendencies, and their practical operation would work almost irreparable injury to the best interests of the whole nation.

THE bare possibility that the free trade Democracy may get control at Washington, ought to arouse the Republicans to a full realization of the importance of a victory in every Congressional district where it is possible by hard work to ensure one. Remember that a single Congressman lost from this State may possibly turn the scale in the free trade Democracy's favor in the lower branch of the National Legislature. We must keep all we have, and gain as much more as possible.

THE Republicans of Pennsylvania, in their declaration of principles, favored "just protection and reward to every branch of industry, and giving permanence to those measures which recognize agricultural, mining, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, as entitled to the amplest protection and fullest development." The Democracy refused to entertain the question at all. In the light of this significant fact, which of the two parties deserves most to be trusted?

THE spirit that murders unoffending female school teachers in Tennessee, and bushwhacks peaceable citizens in Louisiana, because they vote the Republican ticket, is exactly in pleck with the same spirit which in Pennsylvania clamors for "an undefiled and restored Constitution." And every vote for the Democratic ticket in this State, or for any third party candidates, only hastens the day of political anarchy and chaos, and helps the total undoing of all the noble liberty-giving work of the last fourteen years.

THE St. Louis *Dispatch* (Democratic) also hoists the black flag of repudiation. Here is what that paper says:

"Unless there is some change brought about through the instrumentality of Congress—that other alternative, the naked skeleton of all republics, will be presented —*repudiation*."

Every day it is becoming plainer and more apparent that the only way of preserving unstained the plighted faith of the nation, and preventing it from being precipitated into the bottomless abyss of ruin and dishonor, is to uphold the Republican party.

THE *Post* has something to say of the prevailing dullness, and the number of unemployed workingmen, in this vicinity. How much better off would the workingmen of Pittsburgh be likely to grow, should the free trade policy of the Ohio Democrats, over whose success the *Post* published with so much earnestness, be put into operation? Instead of starting anew the currents of our home trade, and putting our forges and foundries in successful motion, it would close them up more effectually than ever. Neither manufacturers, nor the workingmen who depend upon them for employment, are likely to be deceived by the flimsy sophistry of that paper.

THE Democrats of Maine, of Missouri, of Illinois, and of Ohio, in their platforms denounce the present tariff as having been concocted in the interest of manufacturers, and demanded in lieu of it a tariff for revenue only. Here, in Pennsylvania, the Democracy did not dare incorporate similar opinions in their platform, but they took precious good care not to utter a word which could by any possibility be construed in favor of the tariff. And yet this question possesses a more vital interest for the people of the State than any other. Throughout the country the Democratic party has arrayed itself against protection to American industry—and the Pennsylvania Democracy are in sympathy with the movement. Indeed, we have the frank admission of the Pittsburgh *Post* that the free trade plank of the Ohio platform "thoroughly embraces the Democratic idea."

NENA SAHIB.

In at least one instance before the report of NENA SAHIB's capture was repeated with official authentification. It turned out, however, to be a case of mistaken identity. Hence, it would be rash at once to accept this last report of his arrest as indubitably correct, as during the last sixteen years the same report has been spread abroad some four or five times. If the NENA has really been alive all these years, a fugitive and a vagabond in the land ruled by the foreigners who offered and have always been ready to pay a lac of rupees for his capture, his prolonged impunity is one of the most remarkable facts in British Indian history, or indeed in any history. The fidelity of the poor Scotch Highlanders to Prince CHARLES EDWARD, and the refusal of so many of them to profit by his betrayal, seem insignificant in comparison with the good faith and self-defendal of thousands of poor Hindoos who must have helped to save the Mahratta prince from his enemies. But the sentiment exemplified in the two cases is by no means the same. Prince CHARLES was indisputably of royal blood, the unquestionable descendant of a long line of kings; whereas the NENA is a man of low birth, who, when a child, having been adopted by BAJEE RAO, the Peishwa of the Mahrattas, became thus entitled, by Hindoo custom, to succeed him on the throne. BAJEE RAO, though deposed by the British, was allowed while he lived to enjoy the revenues of an immense estate. But when he died the British Indian Government declared the estate lapsed, and NENA SAHIB, the adopted son, was thus deprived of the wealth to which he thought himself entitled. Still he was not deemed to poverty, as the English Government allowed him an annual pension which enabled him to live in a style which might be fairly described as splendid. At Bithoor, on the Ganges, a few miles above Cawnpore, he had a palace and grounds, in the decoration of which he took great pride. The palace was filled with European furniture, French mirrors forming an important part of it; he had many horses and carriages, and as a sort of recognition of his princely rank and dignity, he was permitted to keep in his service a considerable body of armed men, cavalry chiefly. He spoke English tolerably well, affected to be very fond of English society, and used to give grand festive entertainments in compliment to the British residents of Cawnpore.

When in 1857 the mutiny began to break out among the Sepoys of the Bengal army, and there were some indications of sympathy with the Sepoys on the part of the people, NENA SAHIB made strong professions of his devotion to British interests, declared himself their champion, and placed his troops at the disposal of General WHEELER, the commandant at Cawnpore. These troops were at once employed to defend the treasury, which happened just then to be well filled, and which also stood close to the magazine, the only strongly fortified and defensible position at the station. The General felt as sure of the NENA's loyalty as of his own, and had good reason to expect that the NENA's troops would be faithful to their "bread-provider." We may add that General WHEELER had spent half a lifetime in India, had a native wife, and therefore first-rate means of knowing the native mind. The truth probably is that the NENA, at first fully intended to stand by the English, but on seeing that the entire army either had mutinied or was about to mutiny, he yielded to the arguments of his so-called prime minister, a bigoted Mussulman named WAZEER ALI, who, as a result of a recent visit to Europe, had become convinced that British power was rapidly waning. His theory was that English rule in India depended absolutely on the Sepoys, and that they having revolted, British rule could never be restored. He had, therefore, been busy with many others in fomenting the Sepoy panic about the greased cartridges of the Enfield rifles, but had failed beforehand to make his master, the NENA, a rebel, even by continually harping on the horrible injustice done him, as WAZEER ALI alleged, by the refusal of the English to recognize his adoption by the Peishwa. The NENA was really a mere indolent sensualist, without either energy or ambition. Such a chargter was the inevitable product of the position in which he had been placed by the English Government, that of a despot over a few acres with plenty of money and nothing to do. No doubt he really did like the English, but seeing them, as he fancied, ruined beyond recovery, cowardice and imbecility placed him completely under the control of his fanatical and energetic minister, whose instrument he became. Proclaimed Peishwa, the legitimate inheritor of the once vast and powerful dominion of the Mahrattas, he was by millions looked upon as the representative of a sacred principle which had been violated and set at naught by the odious and unclean foreigners.

He showed, however, no sign or spark of either the abilities or the character necessary to a leader of men anywhere. There is no evidence that he ever suggested a plan or took the initiative in the great movement even with reference to the most insignificant matter. In the conferences which preceded General WHEELER's unfortunate surrender of the intrenched position in which the Europeans had defended themselves for three weeks, NENA SAHIB spoke, and evidently decided for the NENA. When HAVELOCK approached Cawnpore the NENA, mounted on an elephant, went out with his troops to meet him, but was careful to keep the troops between himself and the enemy, and long before the battle was decided, he fled back to Cawnpore, when the massacre of the women and children, confined since the surrender of the entrenchment, took place. For this almost unparalleled atrocity ever since and all over the world associated with the NENA's name, it is almost certain that he was not responsible in any direct way. This, at least, was the judgment of the Commissioners who soon after investigated the case. It is not even certain that he consented or was asked to consent to the butchery. It was literally butchery, and was a mere manifestation of Mosiem fanaticism and ferocity. WAZEER ALI gave the order in the name of the NENA, and the slaughter was perpetrated by the professional butchers of Cawnpore, Mussulmans of course.

The NENA also gets a portion of his infamy from the massacre of the fugitives from Farrackabad which took place some time before the massacre just mentioned. In that case he certainly gave his consent, but no doubt his so-called prime minister was the real author of the atrocity. In fact, for a good while the English supposed the NENA to be a much more important criminal than he really was; even to his name and quality as Peishwa by adoption they ascribed a degree of influence which they did not possess. He was really too feeble a character to be a very great criminal, and the power of the Peishwa's name had lost much of its significance long before the mutiny. Still they are likely to hang the NENA just to discourage the others, and we are not sure that he will not deserve his fate.

CAUSE CELEBRE.

Count VON ARNIM'S appeal for release has been refused by the Supreme Court of Berlin, which thus confirms the judgment of the lower court before which the appeal was first laid. The fact leaves no room for doubt, if there was doubt before, as to the gravity of the charge upon which Count ARNIM is to be tried. The purity and independence of the Prussian judiciary are too well attested to be disputed, and when two such courts as those in question agree in rejecting an application for release on bail of a man of the Count's antecedents and personal and family influence, it is safe to conclude not only that the accusation is of the most serious character, but that it is powerfully supported. As known to the public, the charge seems to be that Count ARNIM, holding a high public position, appropriated and applied for his own use and purposes certain documents which belonged to the great official establishment of which he was the temporary chief. Anywhere the act would have been a violation of official confidence, but in Germany, and especially in Prussia, where bureaucracy reigns paramount, and where the servants of the State are held with the uttermost rigor to all the duties and punctilios of their respective places, the offense is of course regarded as peculiarly heinous and enormous.

In ignorance of such details as will not be known generally before the trial, the German public is left to its own speculations concerning the VON ARNIM case. In Germany it is a common theory that the prosecution of the Count is merely the culmination of the quarrel between him and BISMARCK, which became the subject of public discussion a good while ago. Though by no means a personal quarrel, it would be rash to affirm that no personal element at present enters into its composition. VON ARNIM, allied by marriage with some of the most powerful families in Prussia, undoubtedly possesses sufficient social importance to render him eligible for any position in the public service to which he may aspire. Besides, his labors in the field of diplomacy have gained for him great distinction. There would, therefore, be nothing strange or surprising in the fact, if the gentleman thus eminent and industrious had come considerably to overestimate both his own importance and the general appreciation of his activity. In fact, he is believed to have begun, a good while ago, not only to aspire but to hope to succeed the great Chancellor as the virtual ruler of the German empire, and this hope is said to have been encouraged by Fieldmarshal MANTEUFFEL and some other persons nearly as important at court. As everybody knows, Count ARNIM has all along strongly disapproved of BISMARCK's policy towards the Papacy, and it should seem, that, notwithstanding his officially confidential relations to BISMARCK, the manager of imperial foreign affairs, he deliberately and zealously endeavored, from his position at Paris, to counteract and thwart him in the execution of his plans. BISMARCK, in fact, seems to suspect that he was employed as the instrument of an Ultramontane conspiracy for the defeat of his Church policy and for the establishment of Papal ascendency in its stead. Acts of such a conspiracy would be the betrayal and publication of documents susceptible of interpretations unfavorable to the policy and its author, participation in the councils of French Legitimists, etc. It was for such acts that the Count was some months ago forced to leave the diplomatic service, and it is probable that in the forthcoming trial fresh facts bearing upon the subject may be adduced. In our impression of yesterday among the foreign dispatches was one which stated that a "judge" had been in Paris collecting evidence for the trial.

Though a decided Roman Catholic by conviction and inheritance Count ARNIM has never been regarded as an Ultramontane, and in Germany he is not generally believed to have directly connected himself with the party. On the contrary, he is a great friend of Bishop HEFELE and of Dr. DOELLINGER, of the Old Catholics, and is supposed by many to agree substantially with them in their views of church policy. Now Drs. HEFELE and DOELLINGER are both sharply hostile to the Bismarckian method of dealing with the church, as imperilling Christianity itself. They are or would be in favor of a compromise by which, while BISMARCK's policy and the pretensions of the Jesuits should be set aside, and peace restored to the Catholic church in Prussia by mutual concessions. This result, it is alleged, has been the object of Count ARNIM's efforts, the success of which would of course involve the overthrow at least the retirement of BISMARCK and possibly the accession of VON ARNIM to his position. The Count having the favor and backing of a host of powerful relatives and connections in the Government, was thought to be also a special favorite of the Emperor, and the scheme having the countenance of an influential party in the State, BISMARCK must naturally feel that not only his own personal prestige and influence, but his cherished policy for the perpetuation of German unity are in danger. At any rate he must have felt so a while ago. Probably he already feels that he has again once more triumphed over his enemies and proved that the Scotch national motto is still true of him—"None shall assail me with impunity." He has charged his antagonist and would be successor with theft, and with a form of the crime especially contemptible and degrading in the estimation of the class to which they both belong. Doubtless he feels sure of making good the accusation. But even if he fails in technically proving that the presumptuous aristocrat is a literal thief, he will fix upon him a stigma which can never be effaced. The man thus marked may as well at once and forever renounce the hope of ever sitting in the official chair of BISMARCK.

NEMESIS IN UTAH.

It is by no means discreditable to the American press that so many newspapers have always refused either to engage in or to stimulate a crusade against the Mormons. Whatever the Mormons may have done, however disgusting their religious system, however repulsive their general character, there has never been a time when the persecution of them, even after the manner of nineteenth century persecutors, would not have involved dreadful and revolting [illegible]. Of the Utah Saints a consi[illegible]portion have always been mer[illegible]t, simple-minded dupes, who joined the sect in innocence, and continued to be members of it without forfeiting their natural claims upon the sympathies of their fellow men. Whether the United States Government did right in so long permitting missionaries of the sect to seek converts in foreign countries, without taking officially some special measures to enlighten and warn foreigners as to the real character of the Mormon religion, and as to the true nature of BRIGHAM YOUNG's rule, may possibly be a question. But it can hardly be a question that the Church of the Latter Day Saints having been allowed to grow and receive constant accessions of members from abroad, under the virtual sanction of the Washington Government, the American people could not, with decency or right, violently interfere with the society.

Happily the time seems to be near when YOUNG's sway can be restrained and controlled without violence or any form of injustice. It has for a good while been evident that the days of Mormonism are numbered. Though, of course, the superstition cannot but continue to linger in fragmentary forms for many a year, Mormonism, as a powerful organization, must inevitably die a certain and gradual death under the conditions in which it is now placed. It has been languishing, or at least shaky, ever since the United States Court began to administer or try to administer American law in the Territory, and with the lapse of every year the action of the Court becomes more effective in dealing with the evil. Under the law enacted by the last Congress "for the regulation of the selection of jurors and for the establishment of the jurisdiction of the Territorial Courts," a law which presently goes into force, it will be possible for the United States authorities not only to punish recent offenders, but to reach backwards and call to account those Mormons who committed atrocious crimes many years ago, and who have owed their impunity in part to the sympathy of co-religionists and in part to the fact that the subjects could not be legally investigated. A contemporary anticipating that the Grand Jury of Salt Lake district, soon to assemble for duty under the new law, will not fail to take due notice of the perpetrators of some of those long unpunished crimes, recalls the details of the famous Mountain Meadow massacre.

Seventeen years ago last month, a party of emigrants, on their way from Arkansas and Missouri to California, encamped for the night on the spot ever since associated with their fate. They were suddenly attacked by a band of Mormons led by a bishop of their church, and a hundred and thirty men, women and children were slaughtered. It is said that Mormons who beheld, who even took part in the deed, were horrified at its atrocity, but dared neither to disobey their leader nor even to remonstrate against the order. The author of the massacre has always been believed to be a man named LEE, but he has been protected by BRIGHAM YOUNG, whom Gentiles in Utah have always thought really responsible for the crime. Plunder was the motive assigned at the time for the massacre, the emigrants having with them a good deal of property of a kind useful to new settlers, and the Mormons in those days being less abundantly provided with such things than they are now. The articles taken were soon scattered all over the Territory, some of them, it is alleged, finding their way into the possession of the Prophet himself. LEE is still living near the scene of the massacre, and other prominent participants in it may be seen almost any day in the streets of Salt Lake.

It is only fair to remember that people of strange ways, and especially of strange religious faith, have always been exposed to odious or disgusting or horrible charges on the part of neighbors and fellow-citizens holding different views of life or religion. By the Mormons the Mountain Meadow massacre was blamed on the Indians. But several circumstances made it difficult to accept this account of it, and it is long since any body found it satisfactory. It is not yet too late to investigate the subject judicially, and we may hope that it will speedily be done. If Mormons are innocent of the crime, they can at least make a probable vindication, and if they are guilty, the crime is one of those to which prescription does not apply. However, late or slow, it is well that NEMESIS should overtake the murderers. Unfortunately for the theory of Mormon innocence, their Danites and Avenging Angels in those days were wont to do things in comparison with which the Mountain Meadow massacre seemed a mere excess.

CREMATION appears to be slowly making way in Germany. As to the propriety and right of that mode of disposing of the mortal remains, German opinion is divided somewhat, like opinion in England and in the United States. Thus, a newspaper of Roman Catholic sympathies, the Silesian *Volkszeitung* refers with unconcealed disgust to the recent burning of the body of an old woman at Breslau. It should seem that the burning in this case was an experiment for the purpose of testing the efficacy of the method or apparatus, some time ago invented by Professor RECLAM and recommended by Professor VIRCHOW. Still, the Silesian newspaper man is indignant, and states that "the seventy-year-old lady whom the Breslau champions of culture burned last week, was a Catholic, a believing Catholic. She was the widow SCHORSGARTH. Three days before her death, and five days before her cremation, she had procured for herself the holy death-sacrament. Only with the greatest repugnance, and yielding only to force she finally let herself be taken to the hospital." Then from the newspaper man's statement it seems that the horse which dragged the vehicle in which she was conveyed, shied at the odor of gas and at the spirits of VIRCHOW and RECLAM with their heated furnace. These savans received her at the gate. "This poor woman who had lived honorably and died decently, was not to be honorably buried," says the scribe. "Her body, under the glances and grins of barbarous champions of culture (*culturmenschen*) was to be stewed, roasted and burnt! We summon the whole civilized world to witness whether the corpse-burners had the right to refuse a decent burial to a poor widow who did not commit suicide, who died in the Catholic faith and who left nine dollars in cash." The writer then adds that poor SCHOENGARTH was at her death mere skin and bone, weighing hardly seventy pounds. And yet, "the horrible burning which an eye-witness described to us as an experiment to shudder at and make the hairs stand on end, lasted a couple of hours. The experiment may also be considered as an utter failure. When once an obese culture-man—is to be burnt, the mourning survivors must stand for hours long until the disgusting operation of drying up a hundred pounds of human fat shall be completed."

Clearly enough the reporter is incompetent by reason of passion; his second-hand statement may not safely be taken as a fair account of the experiment. We must add that the "champions of culture," irritated most likely at the spirit of the foregoing statement, possibly by a clerical hint, take the liberty of asserting that the roasting and broiling of the bodies of men of culture at the present day need not be more disgusting than the same operations were to pious Spanish kings three hundred years ago. In those days even living men of culture, fat as well as lean, were roasted, and the ancestors of DON CARLOS took manifest delight in the odor, finding it fragrant. Though neither the narrative nor the retort can be deemed either particularly wise or particularly witty, it is perhaps well enough to know that such things are said.

THE evil leaven of Democratic repudiation is working rapidly. The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* urges the calling of a convention of the people of the Southern States for the openly avowed purpose of raising the standard of repudiation, State and national. And now comes ex-President ANDREW JOHNSON, not only proclaiming his steadfast Democracy, is making a stump-speaking canvass in Tennessee with a view of obtaining an election to the United States Senate from that Democratic State, advocating the entire repudiation of its debt, and of the national debt as well, claiming that "unless this is done the people of the country would eventually become slaves to a moneyed aristocracy." This is the work of the Democratic repudiators of Ohio and Indiana, whose successes Democratic papers and leaders in our own State proclaim as glorious Democratic victories. As a consequence of this, there is great uneasiness in the European markets for American bonds; our credit is going down there; and if the November elections should result in a Democratic victory, these bonds will be sent home in vast quantities to flood our market, producing a financial crash in our money centers with which the panic of last fall will not begin to compare. Every Pennsylvanian who is interested in the business prosperity of the Commonwealth and the country, should set his face like a flint against the commission of this infamous repudiation treachery and the wide-spread ruin and disaster that would inevitably follow in its wake.

THERE is one Republican nut which the Democratic organs of this State find it impossible to crack. It is the fact that the Republican administration is steadily paying off the State debt created by Democratic extravagance, profligacy and misrule. Every taxpayer, for example, can appreciate such interpreting facts as these: That since the beginning of the present fiscal year, December 1, 1873, State bonds have been redeemed to the amount of $1,000,000, and that before the end of the year the Commissioners of the sinking fund will redeem $200,000 more, thus paying off $1,300,000 of the State debt during the current fiscal year; that this Republican work of redemption has been going steadily on since 1861, removing the burden of debt from the State, which was heaped upon it by the Democratic party; that during the last thirteen years nineteen millions of debt have thus been paid off, and that this has been done not by heavy taxes, but by a wise policy in developing the resources of the State, and by honest and judicious management of its finances. The Democratic party in thirty years piled up a debt of $40,000,000, and when it was in process of liquidation, the Republican party will pay it off in considerably less than that time. These are plain, simple, unanswerable facts which everybody can understand. They tell a glorious story for the Republican party, and no Democratic sophistry can effectually resist them or set them aside.

A DEMOCRATIC sheet published in the Eleventh Congressional district of this State suggests the following question to its candidates for Congress, and to candidates for the Legislature should be tested by the same question, with the view of getting an affirmative answer:

"Will you, if elected, vote for the repeal of the present unjust, inequitable and dishonest protective tariff, through whose influence, more than any other cause, our country has been brought to the brink of ruin?"

There it is, in plain black and white—the declaration of a deliberate purpose to revolutionize our tariff system and thus clog all the industrial machinery of the country. This avowal is in exact accordance with the Democratic platforms of Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri, Tennessee, New York and other States. On this plank, and that of repudiation, the first two States were carried, and it is over this triumph that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania has hurrahed itself hoarse with rejoicing. If the taxpayers of the State want a chance for prosperity to return and for business to revive, they will support the Republican ticket, and by their financial and business agitations and excitements without number, they should vote for the candidates of the Democracy.

HERE is another significant incident, showing what would be the inevitable consequence to the country should the Democracy obtain control of the next Congress. The New York *Times*, which tells the story, received it from the banker in whose house the incident took place, and assures its readers that the statement is not manufactured for electioneering purposes, but is literally true. That paper says:

"A Western correspondent of one of our foremost banking houses called yesterday on the firm, and requested it to sell five-twenty bonds to a large amount, of which he was the owner. This having been done, and the gold handed over to him, a member of the firm had the curiosity to ask him why he had decided to sell out all his bonds so suddenly? The visitor replied: 'Because out our way the Democrats have been winning some victories, and people down here tell me they are likely to do the same in New York. If they are going to do that, I want to *stand from under*, and I should advise everybody to do the same.'"

Those who want to see the United States become a beggar and an outcast in the money markets of the world, should not fail to vote to restore the Democrats to power. We greatly doubt, however, whether Allegheny county is shortsighted and foolish enough to do this suicidal thing.

ALREADY the shocking effects of the late success of the Democratic repudiationists of Ohio and Indiana are beginning to make themselves felt. Among the most significant of the latest advices received in Wall street from Europe, is the news announcing a decline in American securities, together with the fact that considerable quantities of our bonds and stocks are being re-shipped from Europe to this country. The movement, in the best informed financial circles, is attributed solely to the interpretation given by European capitalists to the results of the recent elections in the States we have named. If a Democratic victory in two States can thus lower the character of our credit abroad, what would be the probable effect should that repudiation party obtain control of Congress? It would beget a financial panic, and spread misery, suffering and ruin from one end of the land to the other.

ABOUT the coolest piece of political effrontery on record is the attempt of the Democratic press to make it appear that the Republican party is responsible for the existing business depression, and that the proper way for workingmen to secure remunerative employment is to vote the Democratic ticket. Disconcerted at the scarcity of work, it is perhaps natural that the uneducated and unintelligent poor should strike at the first object within their reach—which happens, just now, to be the Republican party. The workingmen of Pittsburgh, and of Pennsylvania generally, however, are far too sagacious and enlightened to engage in this blind business, or to be misled by the Democratic demagogism ferred to; more particularly when it is considered that the Democratic free trade policy would throw them out of employment permanently, and destroy their various trades almost beyond hope of recovery.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* declares that the Ohio Democratic platform, which demanded a tariff for revenue only (and which is the language of Democratic platforms all over the country), "thoroughly embraces the Democratic idea." Now, what does "a tariff for revenue only" mean? It means the ruin of the iron, lumber, wool and other interests of Pennsylvania, and the throwing out of work and wages the thousands of men these industries employ. It would close our manufactories, deprive our farmers of their home markets, and involve the loss of nine cents per pound and nearly ten per cent. *ad valorem* protection on Pennsylvania wool, and the loss of protection on various other farming products beside. If the manufacturers, mechanics, workingmen and farmers of our State desire this loss, let them vote for the candidates of the Democratic party.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* quotes a remark that GEORGE H. PENDLETON is to be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and adds: "Nothing of the kind. Mr. PENDLETON's chances are hardly a good as they were in 1868." The reason of this is because, although PENDLETON was the author and high priest of the repudiation creed, he does not now go far enough to satisfy the demands of his former disciples. While he detests the law of 1869, providing for the payment of the bonds in gold, he yet proposes to acquiesce in its decision. His former followers, however, intend no such backing. On the contrary, they mean to repeal the law upon the very earliest opportunity; and, being doubtful whether they can rely on his support in helping to bring this discredit on the country, they coolly thrust him aside. This is the explanation of the *Enquirer's* snub.

IN THE Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, on Friday, Judge LUDLOW made the following announcement concerning change of residence by voters, and its effect under the election laws of the Commonwealth:

To avoid all misrepresentations and mistakes we desire to give notice to all the election officers of this county that many names may appear upon the lists of voters of persons who have removed *since the 3d of September*. The Court has no power to strike these names from the lists, as under the law we only revise the work of the assessors; but we have requested all those who have given of these removals, for in these cases the persons who have removed have lost the right to vote altogether at the election. They cannot return to the old precinct out of which they have moved and vote, nor can they vote in the precinct into which they have moved, as the Constitution requires as one qualification of a voter, a residence of "at least two months" in an election district.

AFTER all is said and done, the most important duty Republicans can engage in is to see to it that every Republican voter goes to the polls and votes on election day. The only danger to the cause lies in the possible supineness of those who are relied upon to bear it forward to victory. Says an old English ballad:

"For want of a nail the shoe was lost;
For want of a shoe the horse was lost;
For want of a horse the rider was lost;
For want of the rider the battle was lost;
For loss of the battle the kingdom was lost—
All for the want of a horseshoe nail."

Attend to the so-called little things. Let every Republican constitute himself a committee of one to influence as many of his neighbors as he can. Stir up the indolent; awaken the interest of the apathetic; perfect your plans; leave nothing whatever to chance; do your whole duty, and victory is certain.

SOUTHERN Democratic papers are already felicitating themselves and their readers on the prospect of the ultimate payment by the General Government of the claims of the ex-rebels for their cotton, their slaves, and pensions for their soldiers. They demand that the Government should refund $68,000,000 collected as tax on cotton; that $200,000,000 should be paid for property destroyed; and that $400,000,000 must be paid for the slaves set at liberty by the Emancipation Proclamation; while at least $10,000,000 will be demanded for pensions, making a total of almost seven hundred millions of dollars, which the people would find saddled upon them as one of the results of a national Democratic victory, should that calamity overtake the country.

THE five-twenty bonds of the United States were issued by the Treasury Department under the most solemn assurances that the principal and interest were both payable in coin. In equity, therefore, the United States are bound as a legal and moral obligation to pay the principal of these bonds in coin. To pay them in anything less valuable, except upon the free consent of the holder, would be repudiation, and yet this disgraceful thing is precisely what the Democratic party proposes to do—thereby dealing a blow at the national reputation for good faith, and inflicting an injury on the national prosperity, such as has never yet been experienced, and which might very possibly prove irretrievable.

THE history of the great political parties of the country shows that the Democracy almost invariably puts its full vote, the Republican party rarely except when danger is imminent and the fundamental principles on which it is based are threatened with overthrow. Precisely such an emergency confronts that party, now. Should the Democracy obtain control of Congress, the free traders and repudiationists will at once address themselves to the repeal of the law which provides for the payment of our bonds in gold, and the destruction of our banking and tariff systems. Let it be seen to that every Republican vote is faithfully cast.

DOWN in Louisiana Democratic business men peremptorily refuse to employ Republicans. It needs no argument to prove that without absolute freedom to the voter to express, by his ballot, his judgment of what is right and expedient, no such thing as Republican government can exist. This determination of the intolerant Southern aristocracy not to allow free exercise of the elective franchise, is simply a renewal of the old war against free thought, free speech, and free elections. Let it be successful, and all the rights secured to freedom at the South are with one fell stroke swept away. Are the people of Pennsylvania ready for this?

A Murderous Projectile.

An ingenious projectile, invented by a Russian officer, is now claiming the attention of military scientists. The scazorch, as it is called, is an elongated shell, the head of which is completely spherical; a round shell upon the end of an iron cylinder. The two parts are united by a comparatively slight thickness of metal. When fired, the scazorch leaves the gun like an ordinary shell; but when it bursts, the cylindrical part alone flies in pieces, while the spherical head continues its flight intact, and may ricochet for hundreds of yards further. The advantage of such a shell against artillery, for example, is very great. After bursting and scattering its fragments among the guns of the enemy, the head goes on to plunge into the infantry still further back.

HORACE GREELEY'S CYCLOPÆDIA.

In the book-publishing business of the last few years one of the most obvious facts or features has been the multiplication of encyclopedias, cyclopædias, scientific treasuries, etc.; that is, books which, in reference to all or most of the subjects of human knowledge, may answer the purpose which the dictionary answers in reference to the words of a language. Indeed, so many of these comprehensive works have of late been produced as to constitute a literary phenomenon of the time. The phenomenon is, however, strictly natural; in other words, these books are the results of so many efforts to supply a general, imperious, peremptory demand. Books of the kind were always needed by civilized men; they existed in China five hundred years before our era, if not earlier, and a cyclopædia written on bricks in the cuneiform character is one of the literary treasures some years ago discovered among the Assyrian remains. But the need was never before so urgent as at the present time. The lawyer, the physician, the preacher, the mechanic, the merchant, the newspaper man, each in the pursuit of his occupation and in the common intercourse of life, is constantly brought into intellectual contact with subjects concerning which he feels compelled either to enlarge or to freshen his information. So vast are the accumulations of knowledge in all departments, so close are the relations established among the various nations and between the widely separated sections of each country that every man engaged in "dealings with the world" requires all the artificial helps he can get in order to maintain a really intelligent rapport with his surroundings. And still more must he use helps if he would assume the initiative and push his fortunes by taking a leading part in the world's activity.

The great recommendation of the cyclopedia is the alphabetical arrangement of its subjects, enabling the reader with facility to find the information he wants. It so happens, however, that in spite of the convenient arrangement, many works of the class are less adapted than they might be to the needs of a busy man who has little time for research. The article which contains the information sought for is really quite an extensive essay or treatise, and must be read at least cursorily before the fact or principle wanted can be found. The late Horace Greeley, continually engaged in literary work which made it necessary for him to consult cyclopædias, was led to conceive the plan of a book which should, as he believed, better than any existing work meet the wants of busy and practical men. All works of the kind within his knowledge seemed to him unadapted to this class of readers by reason of their extreme voluminousness, one of them forming a library in itself. As already intimated, to consult such a work is a labor involving loss of time and serious inconvenience. Mr. Greeley also objected to the same works that sufficient pains were not taken to secure equality in all the articles with reference to accuracy and fullness of statement, some articles being quite on a level with the time, while others were allowed in successive editions to remain as first written many years before. A cyclopædia for busy, practical men ought not, Mr. Greeley thought, to consist of more than three or four volumes, that it might lie on a table for convenient use. It ought farther, he said, to be a book of facts, not of discussions or critical opinions. Finally, it ought, he insisted, to be rigorously accurate, being always kept abreast of the advance of knowledge. This was not mere speculation with Mr. Greeley; he was so sincerely interested in the production of a work in accordance with his conception, that he repeatedly urged his friend, Mr. A. J. Johnson, the well-known publisher, to undertake the enterprise, promising to render him all the aid he could in carrying it to a successful issue.

The first volume of the work prepared in accordance with Mr. Greeley's ideal, has at length appeared, under the title of *Johnson's New Universal Cyclopedia: A Scientific and Popular Treasury of Useful Knowledge*. Though a volume of 1,677 pages, it can be conveniently held in the hand, being, in fact, less bulky or unwieldy than WEBSTER's Unabridged. When accompanied, as destined to be, by two additional volumes, this Cyclopædia will still be a table book. The printing, paper, plans, engravings, etc., are excellent, all that could be desired, we fancy. As to the more important concern, the contents of the volume, we are happy to say that they seem to us to justify very strong terms of commendation. We feel no doubt that if "the founder of the *Tribune*" could see the volume and use it for a few days, he would cheerfully confess that his conception had been in the main realized. Certainly if it failed to answer his expectations, we can not think whither he could look with much prospect of finding literary workmen likely to succeed where the editors and assistants employed in the preparation of this cyclopædia were supposed to come short. The "Editors in Chief" are Frederick A. P. Barnard, LL.D., etc., etc., President of Columbia College, and Arnold Guyot, Ph.D., LL.D., etc., etc., Professor in Princeton College, and among the twenty-one "Associate Editors" are such scholars as Dr. C. P. Krauth, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Theodore Woolsey, ex-President of Yale College, not to mention some others almost or even quite as eminent in literature or science.

No one who examines the book can doubt that the claim of the editors to have obtained the most competent assistance in the preparation of the articles is fully sustained. In the long list of contributors are the names of many men—American and foreign—distinguished in letters and science, and the most important articles are the work of specialists in their subjects. Thus, the article on Electricity is by President Henry Morton, the article on Comparative Anatomy is by Professor E. D. Cope; Professor Arnold Guyot treats of the Earth; Professor Henry Hartshorn expounds the subject of Evolution, and, as a matter of local interest, we may mention that Calvinism is handled with consummate acumen and vigor by Professor A. A. Hodge, D.D., of the Western Theological Seminary. The foregoing examples may serve as illustrations of the care taken to make the book worthy of its originator and of the times. Indeed, covering, as the work aspires to do, nearly the entire range of human knowledge, condensation and selection condition the only possibility of its success. To find the requisite skill in selection and condensation, it was evidently necessary to seek out masters of the great subjects to be exhibited within narrow limits. A mere compiler would, in the premises, be a mere bungler, producing literary rubbish. Hence it was fortunate who said of Tacitus, that he abridged everything because he saw everything.

We may add that this cyclopedia is particularly full in the departments of American geography and American biography; being, in truth, a rather complete gazetteer of the United States and also a biographical dictionary. Distinguished and notorious living characters find mention. Towns are treated commonly by residents, gener